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CONGRESS.

THE CHANGES IN THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE REVISION OF THE CODE AS AFFECTING THE TARIFF—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND AND THE WYOMING PRIZE CLAIMS FOR SERVICE AGAINST PIRATES IN 1863-64.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate elected the standing committees to-day. Only a few and unimportant changes in the list, as it stood last session, have been made. The Republican Senators who took their seats at the beginning of this Congress, last Winter, were added to the committees, their names being in order after those of the Democrats. This session they have been placed ahead of the Democratic Senators. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, takes the place of Mr. Dennis on the Committee on Agriculture, and Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, takes the place of Mr. Hamilton on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Dennis takes the place of Mr. Davis on the Claims Committee, and Mr. Hamilton that of Mr. Johnston on the District of Columbia Committee. Mr. Hager takes the place of Mr. Kelly on the Committee on Railroads. The Select Committee on the Revision of the Rules was to-day added to the list of standing committees, and the former members, Messrs. Ferry, of Michigan, Hamlin and Merrimon, reappointed.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A large number of bills were introduced to-day and referred to the appropriate committees, among them one granting aid to the Texas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, the provisions of which are identical with the House bill introduced yesterday. This bill was presented in the Senate by Mr. Scott, who stated at the time that it had been handed to him by a citizen of Pennsylvania, who is President of the Texas Pacific Road, but he could not say whether he would approve or oppose it until after he had examined it. The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads. There is thought to be no chance whatever for the road to secure the legislation it desires.

THE TARIFF AND THE REVISED CODE.

The discussion of the changes made in the tariff laws by the new code enacted last Winter will be speedily brought before the House by the resolution which Mr. Wood offered to-day, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the rate of duty on certain articles which it is alleged has been changed by the language of the code. This resolution will bring before Congress, and before the country, in an official form, the statements which the Treasury Department has to make on this subject, and as the Secretary can hardly afford to make a mistake in so important a matter, the answer will doubtless be prepared with such care that it will settle all disputes as to what changes have actually been made. The Supreme Court, it may be said, has recently given a decision which sustains the rulings of the department on various articles, and sustains it not only upon the language of the Code, but upon the law as it stood before the Code was enacted. Several of the articles upon which there has been dispute are claimed to be covered by this decision of the court, which will, as soon as possible, be laid before the collectors of the country in an official circular. The subject will undoubtedly afford the text for several speeches in the House, which are likely to show more clearly than has yet been exhibited the methods and motives which operated in the compilation of the code. It is not impossible that the administration of the Customs Revenue laws while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury will also receive attention in the debate, and the moieties question may also be incidentally brought before the House in connection with the same subject, if the debate should be prolonged.

THE WYOMING PRIZE CLAIM FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST CHINESE PIRATES.

The Foreign Relations Committee has a meeting to-morrow morning, to consider various measures already pending before the committee, and to take in charge that portion of the President's Message which was allotted to them. The recommendation of the President in regard to the Japanese Indemnity Fund being before the committee, they will also probably consider in the same connection, a bill introduced by Gen. Butler a year ago, which is now the first bill on the private calendar, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming and the Ta Kiang. This bill authorizes the Secretary of State to sell of the Japanese Indemnity Fund bonds so much as shall realize $125,000, and pay the proceeds to the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew of the Wyoming and the officers and crew who manned the Ta Kiang in September, 1864. It is provided that this shall be held to be in full satisfaction of all bounty, ransom, and prize money on the part of the officers and crew, under all the laws and regulations of the Navy Department, for the destruction of the piratical vessels at Simonoseki, on the 6th day of July, 1863, and the bombardment of the forts at Simonoseki, in September, 1864. This bill was opposed last year by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, who characterized it as a bill that ought not to pass. It was left at the end of the session at the head of the private calendar, where it now stands, and its friends will make a strong effort to secure its speedy enactment.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of the House on Ways and Means held a meeting to-day at which subjects supposed to be of unusual importance were considered, for the reason that all the members were pledged to secrecy. Among the subjects about which guesses are made is the increase of the tax on whisky.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

No allusion was made to the financial question in the House to-day, which was occupied with minor matters. It is expected that the Kelley bill may come up again to-morrow, but when the Appropriation bills are ready their consideration will displace every other subject.

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Among the subjects which will occupy the attention of the Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs will be the Cuban question, to which the committee design to give thorough consideration. All the papers in the Virginius case, in consequence of a delay on the part of the Spanish Government, have not yet been received.

It is expected that the importation of Chinese will receive prompt attention, and that a bill will be prepared early in the session intended to prevent the importation of Chinese women for immoral purposes.

The approaching visit of the King of the Hawaiian Islands will engage the committee at its meeting to-morrow. King Kalakaua is expected to arrive in this city on Saturday, and the committee will direct a bill to be reported appropriating a suitable sum for his entertainment, the amount to be appropriated to be placed in charge of the State Department. Fifty thousand dollars is named, but the amount may exceed this. It is probable a suitable house will be rented for his Majesty and placed at his disposal while here. The President and Secretary Fish will entertain the royal visitor at dinner, and these entertainments may be followed by a public banquet at one of the hotels. Important commercial advantages are expected to follow this visit of King Kalakaua.

THE IRON TRADE.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION—THE SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—A private meeting of the committee of the pig-iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association, appointed at the last convention, was held this evening, at Association Rooms, for the purpose of consultation and the adoption of a plan for the curtailment of production, with a view of reviving the trade. The following gentlemen representing prominent firms were present: Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon; William H. Airey and George A. Whittaker, Lehigh Valley; C. S. Kaufman and C. J. Nourse, Columbia; William Finnstone, of Glendon, and Horace J. Brooke, Baltimore. The situation was discussed and particular stress was laid upon the exorbitant price of coal, which has such an important influence upon the profits of producers. The trade in all its branches was treated of and various remedies for the existing state of affairs were suggested, but further than this nothing could be given authoritatively by the Secretary. It is believed, however, that stringent and effectual measures will be adopted. Should the manufacturers refuse to act decisively the rolling-mill men will conclude that they are loath to act and unwilling to encounter the responsibility of any circumstances that may attend their conclusions. An extensive producer states that resolutions will be introduced at the next meeting requesting the association to adopt a plan by which, if three-fourths of the members agree, a reduction of production shall be made, and so maintain stability in price. If the specified three-fourths agree to this proposition general action will be decided upon, reserving the right, however, to any member to withdraw from the concerted action. He also declares that an arrangement will be proposed by which production will be decreased one-half. It is thought that, in view of the fact that the imports just now exceed the exports, and of the general depression in all branches of business, that so many of the railroads of the country are passing into the hands of receivers, that as the decrease of exports, and the excess of imports, have been more perceptible during the past nine weeks than heretofore, a recommendation will be made to Congress that an additional duty of twenty per cent. be levied on all imports for a number of years to come, as well as increased tax on luxuries. In consideration of this state of affairs, it is considered advisable that all manufacturers and representatives of the productive industries and railroads should confer in general council for their mutual protection and the national welfare. At the meeting to-morrow the attendance will, it is stated, number seventy-five gentlemen, and to their deliberations will be attached a large degree of significance. The Middle States, Maryland and Virginia, will be well represented. In the evening a complimentary dinner will be tendered at the Continental Hotel to Messrs. J. Lowther Bell and Thomas Whitwell, distinguished metallurgists and members of the British iron and steel institutes, at which there will be present about 100 representative iron masters. Mr. Samuel J. Reeves is Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, and the banquet will be of the most brilliant character and worthy of the man in whose honor it is given.

A FARMER MURDERED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 9.—A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed on Monday night on the turnpike road at a point called the Notch, about two miles from Scranton. He had been in that city with a load of hay and a load of potatoes, which he sold for cash. One of the teams was driven by himself and the other by a young son, who was several rods ahead. While going through the Notch of the mountains six men sprang from the roadside and seized the farmer's horses, and pulled him from the wagon and kicked and beat him. He begged for mercy, but finding his pleading of no avail for himself, he besought them not to harm his son. His cries were stopped at this point by a pistol-ball through his heart. He was then robbed of his watch and money, and the murderers disappeared in the woods, not having molested the boy. The latter, however, was so paralyzed by fear that he could not move, and was found weeping bitterly half an hour afterward by some other farmers on their way home. He did not know any of the murderers of his father, and there is no clue whatever as to whom they were.

BOSTONIANS DO NOT WANT HARD MONEY.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in currency reform was held in Colton Hall this evening. One of the speakers claimed that "President Grant received his ideas of hard money from Senator Jones of Nevada, who owns a silver mine, and wants as much demand for the precious metal as the country could give." Both of these men, he considered, were agents for capitalists.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the growing disbelief on the part of the people in the efficacy of gold as a basis of our currency, and bid God-speed to the disinterested reformers who are slowly, but surely, leading the national councilors to accept correct and just views upon the subject.

Resolved, That we demand a currency issued directly to the people, without the intervention of the national banks, which shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder with Government securities bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per annum, said securities to be subject to future legislation by Congress.

Resolved, That at the appropriate time we will send delegates to the National Convention which is to be called to take into consideration the question of currency reform.

It is proposed to hold frequent meetings to advance the matter, and for this purpose a permanent organization was effected.

STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The annual meeting of the State Dairymen's Association and Board of Trade began in the Court-house at 11 o'clock to-day. Various committees were appointed by Hon. X. A. Willard, the President. In the afternoon the President read his opening address, giving interesting statistics and other information to dairymen. Dr. E. G. Crafts, of Binghamton, read an excellent scientific paper on nutritious food for dairy stock. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the subject of the proper quality and amount of food for cows. There was a full attendance, and the discussions were earnest and interesting.

HOTEL FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—A number of gentlemen, embracing many prominent Philadelphians, have formed an organization for the erection of a mammoth hotel in this city, to be completed in time for the centennial. One hundred gentlemen subscribed $5,000 each, thus giving a fund of $500,000 to begin operations with. The proposed hotel will be located on Broad street.

RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—King Kalakaua and party arrived here from the West this afternoon. The Mayor and City Council and General Ord and staff met them a few miles out of the city. The entire party were driven through the city, and left for the East at 4 o'clock. Four or five thousand people were assembled at the depot. A salute of twenty guns was fired by a battery from the barracks.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

THE JUDGES BEFORE WHOM VON ARNIM WILL BE TRIED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The *Times* special dispatch from Berlin says that the court before which Count Von Arnim will be tried will consist of Judges Reich, Giersch, and Ovsovski. Judge Reich will be president.

OPENING OF THE CASE IN BERLIN—DENIAL OF JURISDICTION BY THE DEFENSE—THE INDICTMENT READ.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The trial of Count Von Arnim began to-day. The court-room was densely crowded. Fifty reporters of various nationalities were present. Judge Reich announced that the court had decided that the proceedings should be public, except the reading of documents relative to the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, which includes papers of the first class mentioned in the indictment.

Herr Munkel, of counsel for the defense, notified the court that he had entered a protest denying the competency of this tribunal to try the case.

The prosecution then read the indictment. It accuses the Count of dereliction in his official duty, describes his age, occupation, &c., down to his recall from Paris, and says that when Prince Hohenlohe succeeded to the Embassy at Paris, he found, after a strict search, that a large number of documents were missing from its archives. These documents the indictment divides into three categories: first, those which Count Von Arnim confesses having abstracted, and afterward restored; second, those which the Count acknowledged having taken, but which, regarding as his private property, he refuses to restore; third, those which he professes to have no knowledge of. The indictment proceeds to prove the official character of all the documents, states that they were partly communications from the German Foreign Office to its representatives abroad, and partly reports of the representatives to the Foreign Office. Each document, the original draft of which is in possession of the Foreign Office, is numbered and entered in the official register. If some of the documents contain additions of a personal, social, or confidential nature their official character is in nowise thereby altered. The autograph letters of Prince Bismarck are not in question.

Count Von Arnim kept three journals of correspondence, sent and received in accordance with the regulations of the service, but during the last month of his stay at Paris secretly kept a journal with a few entry numbers. The indictment asserts that the documents which were not entered never reached the archives, and that the greater part of the missing documents were not entered. Then follows an enumeration of the documents of the first class and copies of the correspondence of the Foreign Office with Count Von Arnim, which resulted in their restoration. The indictment refutes the idea that the Count took these documents merely for the purpose of restoring them to the Foreign Office. The indictment also enumerates the documents of the second class, among which is a dispatch dated Nov. 8, 1872, asking the Count to explain a conversation, in which, according to a private report of Gen. Manteuffel, he (the Count) informed M. Saint Vallier, at Nancy, that he regarded M. Thiers' Government as untenable because Gambetta, then the Commune, then a military régime, would follow, if France did not shortly adopt a monarchical form of government.

Another dispatch, dated Jan. 3, 1874, admonishes Arnim for neglecting to send to his Government a report on the pastoral letters of the French Bishops directed against Germany.

A dispatch dated Dec. 30, 1872, in which Bismarck points out that a report of Arnim upon the political situation in France is partly based on erroneous premises. This dispatch thoroughly discusses the question as to what form of government for France would be most profitable for Germany.

Other copies of dispatches follow in the enumeration of the indictment, all relating to various official reports from Count Von Arnim; and one, dated March 4, 1874, is in reference to the direct application made by the accused to the Emperor. It complains that the Count forwarded to the Emperor an incorrect copy of a dispatch addressed to him (Arnim) dated Jan. 21, 1874, and demanding that the Count show more pliability and a greater regard for the instructions of Bismarck, and adopt a less independent initiative.

The documents of the third class appended to the indictment comprise a memorandum of a conversation with Gen. Fleury; a dispatch respecting the position of Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, toward Germany; and a memorandum of a conversation between Orloff and Thiers.

The indictment proceeds to analyze Arnim's motives. It says on his arrest he alleged that the documents of the first and second class were abroad, and offered to produce them if he was liberated. In consequence of the diplomatic revelations of the Vienna press, Arnim was summoned by Imperial command to make a written delaration whether he was in any way connected with the publication of these revevelations; also, whether he wrote and caused to be published the letter to Dr. Döllinger which appeared in the Augsburg *Gazette*. Arnim's reply of May 7, 1874, merely admitted he wrote the letter. In answer to further inquiry, he declared that he was not from any point of view responsible for the disclosures of the press, and was not aware who were their authors.

The prosecution oppose these statements, the letter of Hauser, the drafts of published papers found among the documents seized in the Count's residence; also the original draft of an article upon the evacuation of France in the Cologne *Gazette* of March 26, 1872, alluding to matters of which Arnim alone was officially cognizant. These documents were especially useful to the accused, not for his defense, but for attacks upon the policy of the Government.

The indictment concludes by charging Arnim with purposely making away with documents officially intrusted to him, and with illegally appropriating the same, offenses defined by articles 348, 350, and 73 of the Penal Code.

The prosecution announced that they would call as witnesses Gen. Manteuffel, several diplomats, officials of the Berlin Foreign Office, and members of the German Legation at Paris.

No modification of the indictment in favor of the accused was effected by the surrender of the documents which Herr Munkel handed to the court previous to the second arrrest of the accused.

When the reading of the indectment was concluded the defense offered a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, which was overruled.

The Public Prosecutor stated that the indictment prepared by the Foreign Office declared that the accused had his domicile in Berlin, and considering the necessity of secrecy and the importance of obtaining documents, the publication of which might decide questions of peace or war, a long process to prove domicile was unavoidable. The treatment of the accused had been exceptionally mild.

The prisoner was then examined. He declared he was not guilty, and adhered to his previous statements.

The counsel for the defense agreed that the disciplinary power of the Foreign Office over the accused had lapsed, because he was placed on the retired list.

The court ordered the regulations of the diplomatic service to be read.

Witnesses were then examined, who testified it was an Ambassador's duty to hand over the archives of the legation to his successor.

FRANCE.

MINISTER WASHBURNE PRESENTS LAFAYETTE'S WATCH TO HIS GRANDSON.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In conformity with the resolution adopted by the American Congress on the 22d of June last, Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, to-day handed to M. Oscar De Lafayette, Deputy in the National Assembly from the Seine-et-Marne, and grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette, the watch Washington presented to the latter as a souvenir of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. The watch was stolen from the Marquis De Lafayette while he was traveling in the United States in the year 1825, but was recovered in later years. The presentation ceremonies took place at the hotel of the American Embassy, in the presence of the entire Lafayette and other families, the attachés of the United States Legation, and many distinguished Americans.

Mr. Washburne, in addressing M. De Lafayette, spoke in the French language. He narrated the circumstances of the theft of the watch and the passage by Congress of the resolution for its restoration to the descendants of the Marquis De Lafayette, and said:

"I am fulfilling a sweet duty. The inscription on the watch recalls to mind a great deed which can never be effaced from the history of the United States—the deed which terminated the American revolution, and assured the independence of the United States. I am here as the interpreter of the sentiments of the Government and people of the United States toward you and the other descendants of the Marquis De Lafayette. Let us form earnest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of all bearing your venerated name. And with those wishes let us associate France, who was allied with the United States, who is our traditional friend, and whose glory is so dear to us.

M. De Lafayette, in reply to Mr. Washburne, solemnly acknowledged his thanks for the relic presented to him by the United States Congress. He also thanked Mr. Washburne for the kind words he had uttered, and added that the Lafayette family were filled with profound gratitude for the sympathetic remembrances which have been preserved for their ally by the Americans after so many years. He requested Mr. Washburne to express to the American people and to their Congress and Government the thanks of the Lafayette family, and their homage and admiration for their second country.

A LARGE PRINTING OFFICE BURNED—A REPLY TO BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Danel's printing-house, in Lille, the largest establishment of the kind in France, was burned yesterday. The loss is $300,000.

An anonymous letter, understood to emanate from the Premier of Italy, Signor Minghetti, refuting Bishop Dupanloup's charges against the Italian Government, is published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a prisoner, and declares that the Government of Victor Emmanuel will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE LEFT CENTRE—COMMUNISTS' SEATS DECLARED VACANT.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—M. Christophle to-day withdrew his candidature for the Presidency of the Left Centre in the Assembly, and M. Corne was chosen for that position by a vote of 53 against 10. By this action the unity of the Left Centre is restored.

The Assembly to-day passed a resolution formally unseating Deputies Ranc and Mellville-Bioncourt, who have been condemned to death *in contumaciam* for participation in the Commune.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISASTROUS GALE ON THE BRITISH COASTS—MANY WRECKS AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A gale of great violence prevails on the British coast to-day. A number of marine disasters have already been reported, some involving loss of life.

A large vessel, supposed to be the Henry Cook, from Quebec for Shields, has been totally wrecked, and fifteen of her crew drowned.

Nine vessels are ashore at Hartlepool, and several have been wrecked at Seaham.

The gale has also caused much damage to houses and other property on shore.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES REPORTED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Intelligence of disasters on the coast by the gale to-day continues to be received. At many places the wind blew with unprecedented violence.

The brig Sibal, from Wilmington, N. C., for Liverpool, was driven ashore on Point Lynas, and became a total wreck. The crew was saved.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS—TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AT THE GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Telegrams were received at the Greenwich Observatory this afternoon from India, announcing that the observations of the transit of Venus have been successful. Over 100 photographs were taken.

OBSERVATIONS AT CAIRO, SUEZ, THEBES, AND SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast, and the sun obscured.

REV. DR. MACKONOCHIE APPEALS FROM THE SENTENCE SUSPENDING HIM.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Rev. Dr. Mackonochie, the Ritualistic preacher, has appealed from the sentence suspending him from his exercise of his functions for six weeks.

MR. DISRAELI'S ABSENCE FROM LONDON PROBABLY PROTRACTED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Disraeli is at the village of Bournemouth, in the County of Hants. To-day he refused to see a deputation which requested an audience, and remarked that his absence from London would probably be protracted.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS IN CONSULTATION.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION AND THE FINANCES—A CENTENNIAL TEA-PARTY ON THE 16TH—ANOTHER CESSION FROM MEXICO UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate caucus convened again to-day, but, without accomplishing its purpose, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. Southern affairs, which have been under discussion, do not seem likely to find any solution by an agreement of Republican Senators. It is acknowledged that the questions presented are very serious, and deserving of the most thorough and candid consideration; but the Southern Republican Senators demand vigorous action, and their object seems to be nothing more than to continue in control the present Governments of some of the Southern States, which have become obnoxious to the people. A caucus of Southern Senators is held at Senator Dorsey's house to-night, to consider how best to secure the objects they have in view in legislation for the Southern States. There has been a rumor to-night of serious disturbances in New-Orleans, which can be traced to no trustworthy source.

A TEA PARTY IN THE CAPITOL.

On the 16th of December, the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, a centennial tea party will be given in the rotunda of the Capitol. The affair is in charge of ladies of the District of Columbia, who are taking measures to make the occasion a great success. The decorations for the rotunda will be furnished from Philadelphia. It is arranged that an address will be made by Secretary Robeson, and a stage in the form of a ship is to be erected, where the demonstrations of the Boston patriots will be repeated in mimic show.

THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The House caucus, which it was announced would be held Monday night, and which it was understood had been called, has not yet come together, and probably will not meet for some time. There is a feeling that it is not safe just now to bring the discordant elements together, and the preliminary work of caucusing is done by private canvassing among members of the House. There is a good deal of activity exerted by several of the most prominent Republicans, who are using all the means in their power to harmonize and conciliate views, especially on the Southern question and on the finances. The temper of the House has been materially modified since the beginning of the session, and is much better than it was reported to be before the assembling of Congress. There is now considerable hope that all the Republicans will be brought to act together upon some policy calculated to aid in retrieving the political disasters of the year.

ANOTHER CESSION FROM MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED.

The proposition is said to be pending for a treaty between the United States and Mexico for the cession to the former of a strip of territory on the southern side of the Rio Grande. This is to be given up by Mexico, if the treaty succeeds, as indemnity for its transgressions upon the United States territory by raids across the Rio Grande from the south, and for injuries by smuggling through the Zona Libre. The territory is said to be very rich in silver. Just how far the negotiations have progressed is uncertain, but it is believed that the Mexican Government considers the proposition with favor. The principal advantage to the United States of possessing this belt of country would be the facility of protecting our frontier by holding both banks of the Rio Grande. It is more than likely, also, that if any indemnity is ever recovered from Mexico on account of border depredations, it will be in some such manner as is now proposed.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

Hon. William E. Forster, member of the British Parliament, and Sir Farwell Buckstone are receiving great attention in Washington. They dined this evening with Senator Schurz and a distinguished company. To-morrow evening a dinner is given in their honor by Vice President Wilson, at Wormley's, at which will be present, among others, Speaker Blaine, Chief Justice Waite, the British Minister, ex-Senator Wade, Senator Hamlin, Admiral Porter, Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Bancroft, late Minister to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF SENATORS MORTON AND GORDON.

Senator Morton arrived to-night, having come from California with only one day of rest. His general health is quite good, though he is not quite so strong as when he left California. He expects to be able to take his seat in the Senate to-morrow. Senator Gordon also arrived to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASES ABANDONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General Williams to-day sent a communication to the Judge of the Criminal Court, informing him the Government has abandoned the safe burglary cases under the late indictment, which has been pronounced a nullity by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General so regarding it owing to the illegal constitution of the Grand Jury. The Judges, after directing the communication to be placed on file, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in these cases, and also discharged the bail of the defendants, Harrington, Whitley, and Williams. No further action will be taken at present. The abandonment of the cases is with reference only to the nullity of the late indictment, and does not affect the cause of action, as the same parties can be indicted again for the alleged offense. It subsequently appeared that Judge McArthur, holding Criminal Court, made his order applicable, not only to the parties above mentioned, but to the other defendants, dismissing the indictment, canceling their recognizances, and discharging them all. The next Grand Jury will be competent to indict the parties anew, but it is supposed, around the Court-house and in the community generally, that the act of the court to-day is the last that will be judicially performed in the safe burglary conspiracy case—in other words, there will not be another trial.

PARDON OF KUKLUX PRISONERS.

The President has granted pardons, to be issued to-morrow, to John Whisonant and Jerome Whisonant, of South Carolina, both convicted of Kuklux offenses, and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary and $100 fine. They have served two years of their term.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The Transit Commission have received a telegram from Greenwich, through the Smithsonian Institution, stating that detailed telegrams of telescopic and micrometrical observations near Cairo and Suez, and of photographic observations at Thebes of the transit of Venus, have been received. All were perfectly successful.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Alabama Claims Court, to-day, argument was resumed on case No. 87, as to the character of the damages, counsel for the Government taking the position that the court had no jurisdiction in matters of personal injury by acts resulting from the capture of Confederate cruisers. Gen. Roberts spoke in opposition. A decision will be rendered in a few days. Case No. 117, involving the question of citizenship, naturalization, &c., with the cases involving the same points, will be argued to-morrow. It is probable that the hearing of cases will commence regularly next week after the arguments on demurrers are closed.

SETTLERS ON THE ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has addressed a letter to Representative Luttrell, of California, advising him that, in accordance with his request, a letter was to-day addressed to Indian Agent Burchard, instructing him to permit the settlers on the Round Valley Reservation to remain on their lands, in undisturbed occupancy of their improvements, until they should be paid or tendered the value thereof, as contemplated by law, and to allow them to harvest all their crops.

THE MONTANA WAR CLAIMS.

Commissary of Subsistence Bell, in rendering his account of the payment of the Montana war claims, says: Of the total amount appropriated, namely, $513,343, there have been disbursed $512,223, leaving unpaid certificates in the Treasury to the amount of $1,120.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $15,608,419; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,315,000; coin, $79,547,224, including $22,728,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $317,057.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. P. M. Hunt has been appointed Internal Revenue Supervisor, vice L. R. Cobb, resigned. The following appointments of Postmasters have been made: O. W. Worthington, Morristown, N. J.; Frank D. West, Mongaup, N. Y.; Joseph W. Yard, Robbinsville, N. J.; George H. Warren, Pointville, N. J.; Eli Drum, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; Alanson D. Mahon, Washington, Mich.; William M. Young, Fowler, Mich.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Edwin S. Jacob has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., on the 14th inst.; Lieut. J. N. Hemphill has been detached from the Navy-yard at Norfolk on the 14th inst., and granted a three months' leave of absence.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in the Southern States, with light southerly winds and no decided change in temperature. Partly cloudy weather and north-westerly winds prevail in New-England and the Middle States, where the temperature is above freezing. The barometer has risen, and the temperature is about freezing in the lower lake region. Generally cloudy weather and westerly winds have prevailed in the lake region, with light snow near Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Superior. The barometer continues high, and the temperature is below freezing in the North-west. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and light snow is reported from the Missouri Valley. The rivers have fallen at Cairo and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States clear and cool weather will continue, with light or gentle winds and high barometer.

For the New-England and Middle States cool and generally clear weather, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer. Cloudy weather and ligh snow will prevail in Maine.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cooler weather, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, generally cloudy and colder weather, south-west to north-west winds, rising barometer east of Michigan, and light snow near Lakes Ontario and Huron.

For the North-west, increasing cloudiness and areas of snow north of Missouri, with northerly winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, slowly rising temperature, and high but falling barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, clear or fair weather and easterly or southerly winds during the day, followed by rising barometer and lower temperature.

For the canal region of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio the temperature will fall slightly during Thursday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	27°	3:30 P. M.	47°	41°
6 A. M.	41°	28°	6 P. M.	46°	40°
9 A. M.	43°	32°	9 P. M.	45°	37°
12 M.	44°	42°	12 P. M.	42°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.......35¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......43½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from Messrs. Pillow & Hersey's rolling mills, on the canal bank, Montreal. The alarm was at once given, but before water from the hose could be brought to bear upon the burning building, the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to do more than attempt to confine it to its then present limits. The premises on which the fire originated consist of two buildings communicating with each other, and which adjoin Lyman & Close's draft mill, which latter building was at first thought to be in some danger, but by great exertion the flames were kept from spreading in that direction. One of the buildings, fronting on the canal, and occupied as the tack-cutting establishment, was saved by great exertions. The other portion of the factory is, however, totally destroyed. The loss amounted to about $80,000; insured for $41,500, as follows: In the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $7,800; Phœnix, $2,100; Commercial Union, $2,100; Ætna, $9,000, and the Hartford, $7,800 on the building and $2,700 on the stock.

The Presbyterian Church and Chapel in Bridgeport, Conn., were destroyed by fire last evening. The furniture and a new organ, costing $9,000, were also wholly destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is $35,000 insurance, divided as follows: The Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Phenix, of Hartford, $5,000; Connecticut, of Hartford, $5,000; German American, of New-York, $5,000; Howard, of New-York, $1,500; Springfield, Mass., $2,500; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, of London, $2,500, and Royal, of London, $2,500. The fire is supposed to have originated in the organ, where workmen had been employed through the day putting in an additional bank of keys.

A fire originated in the rag-room of the American Print Works at Fall River, on Tuesday night, and destroyed the north-west "L," a remnant of the old works. The main building was separated from it by a fire-proof wall. The loss is estimated from $50,000 to $60,000; insured. The flames were caused by spontaneous combustion. The works had started up on Tuesday on full time, after being on short work for six weeks.

The Custom-house, on Elgin street, Ottawa, Ontario, took fire yesterday morning, and was completely gutted before the fire was extinguished. The papers and documents belonging to the office are all destroyed.

The Howard House, at Bethlehem, N. H., was burned Tuesday night. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire in the sheep-skin preparing establishment of James E. Bathgate & Sons, corner of Central avenue and Newark street, Newark, yesterday morning, destroyed about $400 worth of stock. The engine Minnehaha was disabled and overturned while on the way to the fire.

Louis Schlammer's hat store, No. 457 Eighth avenue, was damaged $3,000 by fire this morning.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON LIBEL SUIT COMPROMISED.

ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE WOODRUFF—THE CASE REFERRED TO HON. B. D. SILLIMAN—HEARING BY THE REFEREE—MISS PROCTOR VINDICATED—TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The action for libel instituted by Miss Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton, was finally disposed of yesterday, and resulted in the complete vindication of Miss Proctor, who desired nothing else. The suit was brought to recover damages from Mr. Moulton, because he had libeled the lady in his statement made in the Beecher controversy, last August. The trial had been set down for 11 A. M., yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Woodruff. Besides eighteen lady friends of Miss Proctor, nobody except jurors, lawyers, and representatives of the press were admitted to the court-room. Ex-Judge Van Cott and Gen. Tracy appeared for Miss Proctor, and Ex-Judge Fullerton for Mr. Moulton. Nearly all the counsel for Messrs. Tilton and Beecher in the suit brought by the former against the latter were present, as well as several prominent lawyers of Brooklyn. Miss Proctor entered before the proceedings, leaning on Gen. Tracy, and followed by her brother. She looked pale and tired. Mr. Moulton was absent. Shortly after the proceedings began Mr. Tilton came into the room and took a seat near his counsel. At 11 A. M. the court was formally opened, and Judge Woodruff took his seat. The panel of jurors was then called, and such of its members as did not answer the roll were fined $250. The Judge then said that the first case set down for the morning was that of Proctor against Moulton. The plaintiff's counsel said they were ready, when Ex-Judge Fullerton declared that the defense was not ready to go on for two reasons. First, because no issue had been formed in the case yet, which gave the court jurisdiction to try it; second, because the defendant was ill—confined to his bed, and had been since Saturday. After some remarks by Ex-Judge Van Cott, Judge Woodruff thought that no preparation could obviate the embarrassment arising from the defendant's illness. Ex-Judge Van Cott objected to the manner in which the counsel for the opposition had presented the statement of Mr. Moulton's illness. It ought to have came in the form of an affidavit. Ex-Judge Fullerton declared he had no desire to delay the trial. But no issue had been presented yet, and the proper affidavit necessary to get a commission on behalf of defendant to take testimony in another State, which might become an absolute necessity. Finally, Judge Fullerton said that he would enter upon the trial before sundown if plaintiff's counsel would name any reputable lawyer of Brooklyn or New-York to whom the case could be referred, and he would further consent to the amendment of the proceedings in any way his adversary suggested. In reply to Judge Woodruff, the counsel stated that his client was suffering from an attack of rheumatism, which might confine him to his bed for three weeks perhaps. Miss Proctor's counsel then held a brief consultation over the proposition to refer, after which Ex-Judge Van Cott accepted the proposition to refer, and named Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, who was agreed upon as Referee. Counsel then retired to draw up the stipulations on which Judge Woodruff issued the order to refer the hearing of the cause to Mr. Silliman, at whose house it was to begin at 1 P. M.

On meeting at that place at the hour appointed, referee and counsel, finding it too small for their purposes, went to the United States Marshal's office, where the case was begun. It was opened by Gen. Tracy, who referred to the cause of the action, and then placed Miss Proctor on the stand. Her testimony related in detail her relationship with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. She was a native of New-Hampshire and for many years a member of Mr. Bowen's family, which she first met in Connecticut. While a teacher to the children, in 1854, Miss Proctor met Mr. Beecher, and afterward attended his church. During a long lapse of time from the day she first entered the portals of Plymouth, she collated matter for a book entitled *Life Thoughts* which was revised by Mr. Beecher. And out of this circumstance, she claimed, grew the correspondence and intimacy used by defendant to her injury. Miss Proctor found that a friend of Mr. Beecher was about to issue, with his approval, a book similar to hers. Indignant at what she considered the result of a breach of faith on Mr. Beecher's part, she wrote him a letter and had an interview with him afteward. She felt displeased with him, and though friendly afterward, they never met often subsequent to the year 1858. Miss Proctor then, step by step, related how the letters to Mr. Beecher, given in her testimony below, had been written, and she positively declared that she had never been out with Mr. Beecher, except once, in her life, to look at some pictures in the middle of the day. Her statement was accepted by Gen. Butler, who appeared at the hearing before the Referee for the defense, and declared that he believed her innocent of the aspersions hinted at. He added the letters in question had only been published by his client in justification of the controversy with Mr. Beecher. He concluded by expressing the defendant's willingness to pay any reasonable amount to cover the expenses she had been put to in the trial. The lady's counsel avowed their client's satisfaction with her vindication and her determination to accept no pecuniary consideration in lieu of damages. They would be content if the defendant paid the expenses of the suit. Counsel retired, and after a few moments returned, having agreed on a settlement of the action, which obliged Mr. Moulton to pay $4,375. Thus ended one phase of the Beecher scandal.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

OPENING OF THE CASE IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL FOR MOULTON FOR A POSTPONEMENT—UNEXPECTED MOVE BY COUNSEL—A REFEREE APPOINTED.

At the opening of the court Judge Woodruff said: The first case on the calendar this morning is that of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton.

Mr. Tracy—Ready for the plaintiff.

Mr. Fullerton—If the court please, we are not ready for the defendant, for two reasons. In the first place, I submit, with all becoming respect, that there is no issue formed in this case yet which gives this court jurisdiction to try the cause. As I have already stated, I desire, when the opportunity is presented, to contest the citizenship of the plaintiff. That opportunity is not yet presented, although it may be in the trial of the case. In the second place, unfortunately, the defendant in this cause is ill—confined to his bed, and has been since Saturday last—with an attack of a disease to which he has been for many years subjected, and unable, of course, to appear in court. For these two reasons I am not ready to enter upon the trial of this case to-day.

Mr. Van Cott—May it please your Honor there is no reason shown why the case is not at issue. The right is reserved under the order named when the case was first called, to make an amendment, which was an amendment by the change of a word. The defendant was at liberty to answer instanter, traversing, if he pleased, or to answer upon trial, and if he has elected to answer upon trial—

Judge Woodruff—I think we need not go into the consideration of that point, sir.

Mr. Van Cott—And, your Honor, there is nothing before the Court as to the nature of the indisposition of the defendant, and we cannot discuss it upon a mere statement. The case could be called and could proceed, and if there is anything in the condition of the defendant to demand a delay for a short interval, it could be considered at the proper time; whether, if it became necessary to examine him, he could be examined at his house by consent. We should interpose no obstacle to such an examination. The case is now called in pursuance of the order of the court assigning to-day for the hearing. We are here upon such preparation as the nature of the case required to try it, as we were here on the first day when the cause was moved, to try it. We see no reason in the present situation of the case why there should be a further continuance of the delay. Your Honor can see, you have the pleadings before you, that this suit was commenced months ago. There has been ample time for preparation since and this evil thing —.

Judge Woodruff—The suggestion is that the defendant is sick. No time for preparation can obviate that embarrassment, if it be true,

Mr. Van Cott—Yes, if it is true it is a reason for the delay.

Judge Woodruff—I understand you to object to the court disposing of the question upon the general statement of the defendant's illness?

Mr. Van Cott—Our objection is not that the counsel stated it, instead of presenting a formal affidavit of the indisposition of the defendant, but the court should see the nature of that indisposition, and see whether it was of that serious character to justify a further delay of the case, and also that the court might be guided in making a disposition of it for another day, if another day is to be assigned.

Mr. Fullerton—I have no desire to delay the trial of this case. I say that in good faith, and I mean to prove it before I sit down. The reference which I made to the issue in this case my learned friend on the other side misapprehends—misunderstands. Your Honor is very well aware that the last day we met here, the attention of the court was called to the fact that an amendment did not cure the defect. The proposition was then made by plaintiff's counsel to amend on the spot, to which I objected. Your Honor made the suggestion that it was for plaintiff's counsel to consider whether they would wait until the trial of this case before they made the proposition to amend. Now I stated to your Honor then, and I reiterate here, that when the issue was fairly presented, it would become necessary for me, on behalf of the defendant, to apply for a commission to take testimony in another State. Your Honor will see at once, that up to the present moment, I have not been in a position where I could do that. No issue is yet presented. The proper affidavit in order to get a commission, cannot be made, and cannot be made until that issue is presented. I supposed when we left the court-room last Monday, that an order to show cause would be immediately obtained, why an amendment should not be made. I supposed your Honor would make it at once, to which I should have no objection, and then the cause would be in a condition where we could have taken regular, orderly proceedings. Now, I am not disposed to delay the trial of this case. I wish to have it tried at as early a day as possible. I think that my friends on the other side are as well-informed as I am that the defendant is ill, confined to his bed, unable to be here, and under the care of a physician. His testimony might be taken, it is true, at the house, but not, I think, in a jury trial.

MOULTON'S COUNSEL PROPOSES A REFERENCE.

I suggest, however, to my friends on the other side a project by which all the difficulties will be obviated. If they put this cause in a condition where it can be tried at once, by taking the testimony of Mr. Moulton at his home, and give me an opportunity to produce such testimony from abroad, as I am advised is necessary, I will consent to enter upon the trial to-day. If the gentlemen will name any reputable lawyer of Brooklyn or New-York to whom the case can be referred, I will consent to it, and enter upon the trial before sundown to-day. Then the plaintiff may receive that vindication to which she is entitled, and which I hope and trust and believe she will receive. And I ought to add I will consent to the amendment of the pleadings in any way my adversary sees fit.

Judge Woodruff—Counsel has omitted to give the court any intimation as to what day it is proper to postpone the trial; so far the postponement depends upon the health of the defendant.

Judge Fullerton—The defendant is suffering from a rheumatic attack from which he has been suffering for many years, and it lasts generally two or three weeks. It may not last so long this time, indeed, the indications are that it will not, and he has been under the necessity once or twice to go South and spend the Winter. This attack does not promise to be so severe as those which he had formerly.

Judge Woodruff—Have you anything further to say?

Mr. Van Cott—Your Honor will allow us a moment for consultation?

Mr. Van Cott consulted with his associates for a few moments and then said: "I am not quite sure that I understand some of the observations made in connection with the offer. I would like to clearly comprehend them, as they will influence our acceptance or rejection of the proposal for a reference. I understood my learned friend to say that the plaintiff would be iustified by the event of the suit. In other words, it seems that the question to be disposed of eventually here or elsewhere was a mere question of damages. Did I understand him correctly that they did not mean to offer, do not imagine they can offer any evidence to establish what was understood to be the main charge, the evil thing suggested in the libel?

Judge Fullerton—We never have pretended that—never. We have not said it in our answer, and of course we cannot prove it. We only expect to prove the truth of what we have said—that it was told to us and that it was true. I state that distinctly and emphatically.

MISS PROCTOR'S COUNSEL CONSENTS TO A REFERENCE.

Mr. Van Cott—That makes it a mere question of damages, and that has been our comprehension of the pleadings from the beginning. We are disposed, therefore, in order to facilitate the disposition of this cause and the recovery of the defendant, to accede to the proposition for a reference if a Referee can be agreed upon. We have no unkind feelings toward the gentleman's life, and we would suggest, if agreeable to my learned friend, a very reputable citizen, who has the confidence of the court and Bar, Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman.

Mr. Fullerton—I think my learned friend is a little unkind in one observation. He may not have intended it, but it sounds so to me, and I shall make an observation in reply. The defendant will not be sick enough to prevent the trial going on to-day provided there is a reference; but there is a great difference between taking a single referee to a sick room and taking twelve jurymen there. The reason why I make the suggestion to go on with the trial before sundown is that he would not be subjected to the inconvenience of having a crowd about him. I accept the Referee named by the counsel, and I am willing to leave the whole matter to Mr. Silliman; and while I freely say we have not made this charge, and don't expect to sustain this charge—namely, the truth of the story, only that it was told to us—we expect both parties to be vindicated.

Mr. Van Cott—What I understand is that the reference is to be proceeded with *in die in diem.*

Mr. Fullerton—Of course.

Mr. Van Cott—How as to the amendment of the complaint? I suppose that can be amended in any form we desire?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly; we agree to that.

Mr. Van Cott—At any time before the report of the Referee?

Judge Woodruff—The court did not at all intend to give the opinion that the complaint was sufficient as it stands to give the court jurisdiction to enter judgment in this case. I did not mean to be understood as saying that the declarations of the complaint as it now stands are sufficient, for the United States Court decided exactly contrary.

Mr. Fullerton—I am willing that the complaint should be amended in any form which the counsel may deem necessary, and we will answer forthwith.

Judge Woodruff—Can you arrange it without further attention of the court? If not you must at once prepare an order, and see that it is entered. Can you arrange it without further action of the court, or is it desired that the order should be at once drawn up and settled?

Mr. Van Cott—I think the order had better be prepared.

Judge Woodruff—Are you sure Mr. Silliman will attend as Referee?

Mr. Van Cott—I hope so; and I think we will adapt ourselves to his convenience. If Mr. Silliman should decline, have you any objection to Judge Noah Davis?

Mr. Fullerton—I beg to be excused.

Mr. Van Cott suggested the name of Ex-Judge John Greenwood, and he was acceptable to Mr. Fullerton, who said they would have no difficulty in agreeing upon a Referee, for the gentlemen on the other side would not propose an objectionable person.

Mr. Van Cott—Then it will stand subject to the agreement of the court.

The court then dismissed the jury for the term, and counsel drew up the following stipulations on which the order of reference was granted:

THE STIPULATION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Edna Dean Proctor vs. Francis D. Moulton.—This cause having been called for trial, the respective parties hereby, in presence of the court, stipulate as follows:

That the issue now formed in said cause be referred for hearing and determination to Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., or, in the event of his refusal, to a counselor of this court to be named by Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Circuit Judge.

That the hearing in said issues shall proceed forthwith and *de die in diem*, until the cause shall have been submitted, the hearing to begin at the residence of Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

That at any time during the hearing the plaintiff may amend her complaint or declaration as she may be advised in respect of the citizenship of the parties, and that any averment in respect thereof will be admitted by the defendant. That an order be entered in conformity with this stipulation.

TRACY, CATLIN & BRODHEAD,
Plaintiff's attorneys.
FULLERTON, KNOX & CROSBY,
Defendant's attorneys.

THE ORDER OF REFERENCE.

At a stated session of the Circuit Court, held at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of December, 1874. Present—Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Judge; Edna Dean Proctor, plaintiff, vs. Francis D. Moulton, defendant.

The above entitled cause having been heretofore duly adjourned for trial on this day, and now being called, and the plaintiff and defendant, by their respective counsel, having consented in open court and stipulated for a reference of this action, now, in pursuance of such stipulation, which is hereto annexed and filed, and on motion of Tracy, Catlin & Brodhead, attorneys for plaintiff, ordered: That the issues in this action be referred to Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., or, in the event of his declining to act, to John Greenwood, Esq., or, in the event of his declining, to a counselor of this court to be named by Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Circuit Judge.

That the hearing on said issues shall proceed forthwith and from day to day until the cause shall have been submitted; the hearing to begin at the residence of Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, this day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

That at any time during the hearing the plaintiff may amend her complaint or declaration as she may be advised in respect to any desired averment of the citizenship of the parties, and that any such averment will be taken as admitted by the defendant.

THE CASE BEFORE THE REFEREE.

TESTIMONY OF MISS PROCTOR—LITERARY VENTURES OF THE LADY—MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS—THE CASE COMPROMISED.

The Referee, counsel, and parties interested in the suit, finding that the residence of the Referee was not exactly the place to conduct the proceedings, adjourned to the office of the United States Marshal. Here all reporters were excluded, but after consultation it was decided to admit two representatives of the entire press, selected by the reporters themselves. The proceedings before Mr. Silliman were commenced by Mr. Tracy, who said:

If the Referee please, this action is brought by the plaintiff, Miss Edna Proctor, against the defendant, Francis D. Moulton, to recover damages for libel published by him in August last. The fact that the case is to be tried by Referee will dispense with the necessity of a formal opening of the case. I refer your Honor to the libel as set out in the complaint, the grossness of its character, and the wide-spread publicity it had at the time it was published. The plaintiff is an old resident of the State of Massachusetts, but she has spent a large portion of her time in Brooklyn, and is known—as she is widely known throughout the country—as a literary lady, having published several works of her own. The suit is not brought by this plaintiff for the purpose of recovering money from the defendant. The object which she seeks by the action is an ample and complete vindication of her character and name from the charge made against her in this libel. That is the object, and the only object, of the action. We expect to show that the plaintiff is not in any manner guilty of the charge made against her in this libel; not only not guilty, but there was never anything in fact on which such an imputation could be based. Not only was she not guilty of the offense imputed, but she never has been guilty of the slightest indiscretion in any manner with the gentleman named in this libel. We expect this trial will vindicate the character of the plaintiff in this respect, and that is all that is sought to do by this action. The answer does not traverse the allegations of the charge; it does not justify or allege that the lady was guilty of the offense imputed to her in the libel, the only allegation in the answer on the subject being that the defendant had been so informed prior to the publication of the libel. He does not assert, or pretend to assert, that his information was true, or that any such fact ever occurred.

Gen. Butler—The answer is a very voluminous one, and raises two issues—first, an averment that this was an occasional publication and therefore privileged—that is, there was an occasion for the publication which justified its being made. The second answer is that the name of the man who made the charges, and the manner, time, and occasion in which they were made were all set out in the publication, which, under some decisions, have been held a sufficient answer. That is the issue.

MISS PROCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor was sworn and examined by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—You are plaintiff in this action, Miss Proctor? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Where were you born and educated? A.—I was born in Henacka, Merrimac County, in New-Hampshire, and I was in school at various places, at the Academy in my native town, and in Concord, N. H.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Framingham, Mass., with my mother and sisters; but I spend a great part of my time in Brooklyn.

Q.—Will you state the circumstances under which you first came to Brooklyn and made the acquaintance of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I came to Brooklyn in October, 1854. I had made the acquaintance of Mr. Henry C. Bowen's family in Woodstock, Conn., where I spent a part of one or two years. His sister was a very dear friend of mine. She is the wife of Prof. Fiske, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. It was proposed by Mr. and Mrs. Bowen that I should come to Brooklyn and teach their elder children a few hours in the day, and for it I was to receive a regular salary. Then I had never spent any time in a large city, and it seemed a pleasant thing to me to do, and my mother having approved of it I came to Brooklyn in that way in October, 1854. I met Mr. Beecher here then for the first time. I attended his church with Mr. Bowen's family, and met him occasionally on his visits to the house.

Q.—Were you not a member of his church? A.—I was never a member of his church.

THE AUTHORESS OF "LIFE THOUGHTS."

Q.—You wrote and published a work called "*Life Thoughts*?" A.—I did.

Q.—What were the circumstances of the writing and the publishing of that book? A.—Before coming to Brooklyn I had only heard the rigid Calvinistic preaching of New-England, and Mr. Beecher's broader views were a great delight to me. When he said anything especially true or beautiful I fixed itself in my memory, and I was in the habit, oftentimes, of noting down these paragraphs for the benefit of my mother and friends. In my correspondence with them I used to say, "Last Sunday Mr. Beecher said so and so," giving the thought, and almost before I knew it I had quite a collection of these paragraphs of lectures or sermons. Early in the year 1857 I went to New-Haven to visit my friend Miss Helen Rowan, and knowing she was interested in these sentences of Mr. Beecher I took them with me and read them to herself and other friends I met. She was very enthusiastic about them, and wished that I should continue the compilation with the view of making a book, so that all could read and enjoy them. I had never thought of the matter before, never thought of anything except to use them for the private pleasure of my friends and correspondents, but she insisted upon it so much that when I came back I spoke of it to Mr. Bowen. He took fire at the idea at once, and spoke to Mr. Beecher about it, and brought him in after the next Friday evening prayer-meeting to hear some of them read. He was so well pleased that it was decided on the spot to continue the compilation with the view of publishing them. I now began to give serious thought and labor to the matter, and not long after Phillips, Sampson & Co., the leading publishing house in Boston, heard of it, and a member of the firm came to Brooklyn to see about securing it for publication. Mr. Beecher approved of it, it was agreeable to me, and the matter was arranged, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen making a business contract with Sampson & Co. for their publication in my interest. In the Fall of 1857 Mr. Beecher himself revised the manuscript, giving an occasional hour as he had leisure. I suppose, however, that the time he gave it would not be more than two or three consecutive days. He read them sometimes in his own home, and sometimes during his journeyings. When the book was ready for proof-reading I went to Boston, and spent several days there for that purpose. Meanwhile a great deal of interest was taken in the book, and several literary gentlemen proposed names for it, among others James Russell Lowell. Mr. Bowen gave it its name, *Life Thoughts.* Among those who were very much interested was Rev. Theodore Parker, who, I remember, spent an hour or two with me speaking of it. He afterward made an extended review of the book for the *Atlantic Monthly*. The book was issued in May, 1858. It was received at once with great favor, and was almost immediately reprinted abroad.

THE SECOND VOLUME—A RIVAL WORK.

Q.—Did the success of the first volume lead to any arrangement about a second? A.—After the success of the first volume it was agreed that I should continue the work of compilation with reference to a second volume. I had meanwhile given up my arrangements for teaching, and this was really my principal occupation. Upon this second volume I was engaged. There was no time fixed for its publication, but it was perfectly well understood that when I had sufficient material the book should be published. I was giving my best thought and mind to it, when I was amazed and thunderstruck to receive from my publishers a prospectus of a new book about to be issued in New-York, similar to mine in title and character, and issued with Mr. Beecher's approbation.

Q.—When was this? A.—The first volume was issued in May, 1858. In December, 1858, I received this letter from Sampson & Co., inclosing the prospectus. My own friends and the publishers were much roused about this coming book, the publishers talking of legal processes to arrest it; and for my own part, believing, as I did, that Mr. Beecher had lent the book his aid and approval, I regarded it as abusive and treacherous on his part, and spoke of it to Mr. Bowen accordingly. In that same indignant and excited state of mind I wrote to Mr. Beecher. This letter I have no copy of, but it was a sufficient expression of my astonishment and sense of injury, and it laid stress on the idea that it was not the mere fact of the publication of the book that annoyed me, but rather the fact that he was allowing it to appear without having told me of it himself, and leaving my publishers to tell me. Mr. Beecher replied to this letter on Monday, Dec. 6.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

Q.—Is that [letter produced] a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter. A.—It is.

Q.—Is this the letter you received from Mr. Beecher in answer to yours that you wrote him, dated Dec. 6, 1858? A.—Yes, Sir.

The letter, which was offered in evidence, reads as follows:

DEC. 6, 1858.

MY DEAR MISS PROCTOR: On coming home from sermon I opened your thick envelope and read the sober letter pretty much like a fellow hearing the clerk reading an indictment. There could be no doubt about it. The cold solemnity, the dignity which befitted judicial sentence, all conspired to rule the main conviction quite over my head. But, having slept, I feel somewhat cheered, and having been myself so much vexed and annoyed by that book, I believe, on the whole, that I am glad of your company and sympathy. All Miss ——'s early solicitations I peremptorily denied. I wrote to Barnes, who first had the manuscript, in the most summary refusal of my permission. (I suppose now that I shall get a long letter from him setting forth my sins in refusing to let him publish, and then not refusing Derby.) Several letters during the Summer and Autumn came from Miss ——, and each more sorrowful than the other. She has taken two younger brothers upon her hands, and, being both father and mother to them, plucking feathers from her breast to make their nest warm. She at length told me plainly that she was brought to utter extremity, and was suffering for the very necessaries of life; that with her manuscript she could be put beyond want, and yet, if I still declined, she should willingly submit. I had supposed that her pen was earning almost a mere subsistence; but when I found that she was on the brink of despair and sliding down helplessly after years of heroic suffering to save herself and her two brothers, my heart smote me, and I told her that I should no longer make objections, (you will see by part of a letter inclosed that kindness did not come a moment too soon, (but that it must be understood that I was not to be held in any way accountable for the work; that I should not read a line or know anything about it, and that she must, in her preface, make it appear on the face that her book was not my thoughts, but my thoughts as another received them. When I heard of Derby's circular, from John Wyman's circular, in Boston, I was indignant. It was not meant wrongly, but was booksellers' indiscretion. On seeing Miss V——, on my return, I played Vesuvius, with much eruption, and protested against the title, against the statement about my part, viz., approbation or consent, and blew it up generally. She promised to have it all right. Derby sent in the letter, which I inclose, and which I suppose is later than the printed matter which you sent me. I shall write to Derby again this morning.

And now, my dear Miss Proctor, it seems to me that you have been worked upon by Boston influences which are not congenial to your natural temper and spirits, and that you have poured upon me streams of cold water, which, if there be truth in hydropathy, must have the most salutary effect. I do not write to charge our Boston friends falsely, and I therefore say that I only state my fears and suspicions, and shall be glad to have them removed if incorrect. But, from the way in which Wyman talked to me, I suppose I know the way he wrote to you so far as I am concerned. I have done nothing which, upon reflection, I should not feel called upon to do again. I need not say that I do not regard your representation as correct. On the other hand, it will leave you signally and plainly by yourself. For no person ever does a good thing well without provoking a host of imitators. But no person ever classes the original and imitators in one class. Carlyle is never ranked with the small-fry of Carlyles. Ruskin is never thought of as ranking with the school of small critics who Ruskinize all over the world. If you have succeeded you must not refuse to pay that tax which is levied upon all success, and I am sure you have but a thimbleful compared with tubs and bucketsful put upon your humble servant, who not only has an outside vexation to bear, but friends inside, near and true, adding their quota of grief. Really, Miss Proctor, when you think of the close of your letter, the intimation of some dark future; some leaving of town; some, I don't know what, of fantastic and imaginary awfulness into which you dare not look, you do not think that you have carried your feelings a little in the direction of extravaganza. But I do not blame you. I only say you must now take a healthier and more hopeful view. Nothing has happened. There has been no earthquake or reign of fire—a poor girl has got bread and clothes by publishing notes of my sermons. The publisher has set out to give it currency by tacking my name to it and borrowing an imitation of your book's title, and your Boston friends paint a dismal consequence in such colors that one would think you were eternally disgraced. The sun shines this morning broad over the bay after days of storms and smoke and mists. He finds all things as they were before he lost them. Mists, rain, and darkness cannot change substantial things. Things light and fanciful perish as the foam on the crest of the wave, but things true, solemn, and real can never be changed by the wash of tides, the blows of storms, nor by cold and ice; they outlive darkness, and come again after every long chilling rain with faces as bright as ever.

I am, as ever, very truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—At the same time did you receive any other letter? A.—I received one or two letters after that.

Q.—But at the same time did you receive a letter from him inclosed to Mr. Derby? A.—Yes, Sir, to Mr. Derby.

Q.—Is this Mr. Beecher's original letter or a copy? A.—It is a copy.

Q.—It is a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter to Mr. Derby which you copied? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Derby was the proposed publisher of a new book? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the original letter sent to Mr. Derby? A.—Yes, Sir. Some one suggested that I should take a copy of it, and I did.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO MR. DERBY.

The following is a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter to Mr. Derby the publisher:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 6, 1858.

MY DEAR DERBY: You must not take that title, "Timely Words," &c., is a manifest variation of "Life Thoughts," as the book, I suppose, is a like structure. And you must not associate my name with it, so as to give the impression that it is published with my approbation—to say consent, with the mass of men, means approbation. More, I will not be *implicated*. I merely withdrew a refusal. I took away an objection.

I told Miss —— that it must *stand* on her merits and in no way upon my name; you must not get round this.

Your circular and your advertisement do not suit me; I must be kept clear of all implication in the publishing. I do not peruse a line or letter of the book. I have not *consented* to its contents. I have only withdrawn manifold, and some of them, very touching objections to one person doing over what had already been so well done by another. I only was willing that Miss Moore should get honest bread.

Now you must get my idea to the very heart of it, and you must act in the spirit of it, and you must withdraw from your title and advertisement all phrases which carry the impression that the book rests on me in any way whatever. After having yielded my feelings so much in permitting Miss Moore to do what *she* pleased, I have been much annoyed at the way in which the book has been promised to the public. But I shall trust you to make it all right. Yours, very truly,
H. W. BEECHER.

THE EXAMINATION OF MISS PROCTOR RESUMED.

Q.—Did this letter of Mr. Beecher's result in Mr. Derby's changing the title of the book? A.—I think it did, but I don't remember. I think it modified greatly the way in which he issued the book.

Q.—Afterward did you have a personal interview with Mr. Beecher on the subject? A.—I did. More than one, I think, and I saw Mr. Bowen, who felt more aggrieved, so to say, than I did, and considered that it was a very great breach of faith on Mr. Beecher's part.

Q.—What was the result of Mr. Beecher's letter and personal explanation upon your mind? A.—The result was that I understood the motives which he had for taking the course he did about the book and allowing it to be published, and in consequence of this explanation I supposed that he had meant nothing unkind or dishonorable; but I could never get over the feeling that it was really a breach of faith in a business arrangement which was perfectly well understood by me and my friends.

Q.—Did you complete the second volume? A.—I never did. My interest in the book was over from that moment, and the manuscript lies to-day just as I dropped it in December, 1858.

Q. What have been your personal relations with Mr. Beecher since that time? I have seen very little of Mr. Beecher since then. We have been entirely friendly, but I suppose the last ten year I have not seen him more than once in six months. For the last two years it happened that I have only seen him once, and that was at a funeral of a friend last February.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Beecher previous to the publication or previous to this difficulty in regard to it. A.—Simply that of an interested hearer of his sermons, and of a friend of the Bowen family, but about that time he was never very much at Mr. Bowen's, and they often regretted or expressed their regret, that Mr. Beecher had not visited then as he had done in former years.

Q.—Now, Miss Proctor, I ask you whether there was ever at any time any improper or indelicate relation existing between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—Never, Sir. Never.

Q.—Has he under any circumstances ever offered you insult or offense of any description? A.—Never. I never had the slightest difficulty with Mr. Beecher about anything, or occasion to criticize him in any way, so far as my own personal acquaintance with him was concerned, except in regard to this book matter. I felt greatly aggrieved and injured about that at that time.

Q.—Were you ever with him in way or under any circumstances calculated to provoke criticism? A.—I should think not, Sir.

Q.—State what the extent of your intercourse with him was. A.—I never went out with Mr. Beecher but once, I believe, in my life, and that was for two or three hours in the middle of the day to see some pictures in Brooklyn. I remember going with him to New-York to see pictures, from perhaps 11 until 2 or 3 o'clock. I went to the studio of a Mr. Johnson, whose sister I had known, and that is the only time I ever went anywhere with Mr. Beecher. I was two or three times at his house with friends to see pictures and engravings.

Q.—Under what circumstances? Detail the circumstances.

Gen. Butler—Pardon me; but why do you think that is necessary?

Gen. Tracy—Only to negative.

Gen. Butler—But she negatives everything, and what is the use of it. And if we do not controvert anything of this special character, that ought to be sufficient.

Miss Proctor—I remember going one evening with the late Henry J. Raymond, to visit Mr. Beecher, on his invitation. Mr. Raymond called for me at Mr. Bowen's, and on going over we looked at engravings and pictures for an hour or two, with various other friends, among others Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, and some others whom I have forgotten. I think, perhaps, on another occasion I went to Mr. Beecher's house in the morning to see engravings, of which he had a large collection. I remember being in his study for a few moments. These were the only occasions on which I was in Mr. Beecher's house or study. Of course I met him at church and at concerts, &c., but I never accompanied him at any other time but this one to which I have referred.

PASSAGE BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Gen. Butler to Gen. Tracy—If you would just ask this lady when she ceased attending the ministrations of Mr. Beecher. Gen. Tracy—That is the question that I was just going to ask.

Q.—Miss Proctor, when did you cease attending on the ministrations of Mr. Beecher? A.—I attended church until I left here to go to Europe in April, 1866. When in Brooklyn—I was much out of Brooklyn—but when I was in Brooklyn I attended his church until that time. Afterward—I had been some two years away—since my return, whenever I have been in Brooklyn, I have usually attended Dr. Storrs' church, because of the fatigue of the services of Mr. Beecher's church.

Q.—Will you state the circumstances under which the letter of Jan. 10, 1871, or the line which you gave Mr. Beecher on Jan. 10, 1871, was written? A.—On New-year's day, 1871, James Freeland——

Gen. Butler—One word, my darling. Here I must confine you.

Miss Proctor—I was only about to say——

Gen. Butler—Excuse me.

Miss Proctor—That Mr. Tilton—

Gen. Butler—Excuse me again.

Gen. Tracy—Come to your interview with Mr. Beecher direct.

Miss Proctor—I heard that Mr. Tilton——

Gen. Butler—Stop a moment. Please not to tell what you heard.

Gen. Tracy—Only what Mr. Beecher says.

Miss Proctor—On the 10th of January, 1871, Mr. Beecher called upon me, and on going into the parlor, after a few moments of indifferent conversation, he said there was a great deal of trouble between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen in which he was implicated. He also said that he hardly knew who was friendly to him or who was not. He hoped I had no ill-feeling toward him on account of the old difficulty. I said, "Certainly not, Mr. Beecher." He then added, that he had nothing which showed fully my own feeling regarding the matter, but that as he was so severely censured by me and his friend Bowen, he sometimes feared that if I were dead some misconstruction might be put by Mr. Bowen, or through what Mr. Bowen might say in regard to this trouble. He desired, if I had no objection, that I would write a line saying what my feeling was at that time about this difficulty, and what it was after. I knew the circumstances which led him to take the course he did about the publishing of the book. I was very much surprised at this request, but I knew nothing about the troubles of those three men, which have since been made public. Knowing that I did speak very severely to Mr. Bowen about Mr. Beecher's course, as well as to others, and having long forgotten it, and feeling that I exaggerated the importance of the whole matter at the time, and being very sorry that it was now causing him annoyance. I said, certainly, Mr. Beecher, if you will come to the library where I can get writing materials I will do what I can." As we went up stairs, I remember asking him what was the trouble between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen. Mr. Beecher replied, in a general way that Tilton's views had drifted away from Mr. Bowen's and from those of most of the subscribers to the *Independent*, and that, therefore, Bowen thought their relations had better terminate. When we reached the library I opened the drawer of the writing-desk, took up a pen and a piece of paper I found, and I remember saying: "Mr. Beecher, I am not used to documents of this sort, and I hardly know what to say." He said: "Merely an expression of what your feelings were before you knew my motives and the circumstances which impelled me to allow the other book to be published, and what they were afterward."

TILTON'S AND BEECHER'S RELATION.

I began to write, talking all the while. I remember while I was writing saying to Mr. Beecher, "What is the matter between you and Mr. Tilton? What trouble have you with Tilton?" "Tilton," he said, "has never been very friendly to me since the publication of the Cleveland letter." I said, "I don't know anything about it; what was the Cleveland letter?" Mr. Beecher went on to give me a little explanation in relation to the Cleveland letter. During this talk the letter was written. I attached no importance to it. I supposed it was merely a justification, and for some reason Mr. Beecher desired it. I handed it to him and said, "There, will that do?" He said, "Thank you; yes," and after a few more remarks about the trouble he put it into his pocket and left.

Q.—To what trouble did that letter of Jan. 7, 1871, refer? A.—Entirely to this book.

Q.—Did it relate to any other? A.—No other. I never had any other difficulty in any way with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY GEN. BUTLER.

I observe you said, Miss Proctor, that Mr. Beecher told you he had nothing from you which would show any renewal of good feeling—no writing? A. I did not; at least, that is not the impression I meant to convey. I meant to say that he had nothing which would show fully what the feeling was at that time and afterward; that is what I meant to imply.

Q.—Had he anything from you in the shape of letters or communications which would show a renewal of good feeling? A.—Certainly, because there never had been——

Gen. Butler—I don't ask you the reason; I only ask if he had any such papers? A.—Certainly. There was a very strong effort to have the second volume published. They wrote me letters about it which I forwarded to Mr. Beecher from New-Hampshire. I had been very much urged to finish this second volume, and thought that perhaps after all it might be well enough for me to do it. If it was desired, I had no great objection to it, and I wrote, I think, that if it seemed best, and was desirable, I would do so. In acknowledging his reply, which was very cordial, I think I requested him to send me a line to Mr. Phillips, of Boston, whom I wished to see. I may have written him some other letters which I do not recall now, which showed that there was no unfriendliness between us.

Q.—I only desire to ask if he had letters showing friendly relations. I have nothing further to ask.

Gen. Tracy—We have nothing further.

Referee—Does that close the testimony?

Gen. Tracy—Your Honor, the publication of the answer is admitted, or rather the publication of the libel is admitted by the answer.

Q.—Who knew, besides Mr. Beecher and yourself, that you had written the letter? A.—Mr. Clayton and my immediate family.

Q.—They knew of a letter dated Jan. 20, 1871, and that was the letter given to Mr. Beecher? A.—Given to Mr. Bowen—Mr. Henry C. Bowen. I told him that Mr. Beecher called and made a request to me, and I told him exactly what he had said.

This closed the testimony in the case.

GEN. BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Butler—Understanding on the part of the plaintiff that this case has closed, the answer is, as I have the honor to observe, that it is stated that there are two matters in evidence: First—That this was an occasional communication, and, therefore, a privileged one, and that in the occasion and technical sense this communication was justified. The second is, that he gave the name at the time the party made this statement, simply as a statement. If this action is brought simply for the vindication of this lady, this liability then rests upon us. We deny all unkindness of feeling toward her in publishing it. We only published it in justification of our controversy with Mr. Beecher, and of what Mr. Beecher told us. We have no knowledge at all that this lady was guilty of anything, do not mean to aver it, and for that purpose we shall let our testimony stand, as it does stand, entirely uncontradicted. No doubt there will be the insinuation we ought not to do it, but that is not proof we shall be left under any unjust suspicion. Our full answer, therefore, would go without insisting upon our technical evidence here. We had a right to deny it without malice. But as it has been said by her counsel that this action is simply brought for her vindication, without any desire on her part for gain, the fullest vindication she can have, so far as any knowledge on our part is concerned. The present circumstances, whatever might have been under other circumstances, believing on our part in her innocence, we think it is due to her to declare this, and we are glad to be able to do so. If my learned friends want nothing more than a simple vindication this is all we can do. We don't care to go into technical evidence or into the very voluminous answer which we have in this answer, [holding up a very large roll of legal manuscript.] As no damages are claimed, as I understand they are not, I don't care to go into the question of damages. I have no doubt we shall pay any reasonable expenses this lady may have been put to in this matter. If our friends on the other side are content, we shall let it be so.

SHE WANTS NO DAMAGES.

Mr. Van Cott.—If your Honor pleases, it has always been the purpose of our client, in the event of the recovery of large damages in this case—and she has so expressed that purpose to us with great earnestness on various occasions—never to receive any portion of a judgment beyond such sum as would indemnify her for the bare expenses of her prosecution and vindication. Her own mind seemed utterly from the beginning to abhor the idea to make this an occasion for the recovery of money. She has had no purpose but that of vindication from the beginning of the suit—a vindicatory, not a vindictive suit. That has been the decision she has wished us to make in the taxing of costs. Her vindication already made and the proof she has given, which has not been controverted by my learned friends, who have disclaimed any ability to do it, or any motive prompting them. If our object were to recover large vindictive damages we would have been permitted to go further and show the motives that prompted the action of the publication of this libel. We have no motive inducing us to make this attempt, and, therefore, we are quite willing to end this part of the case and terminate our evidence at this point of absolute vindication of the accused. We accede to the suggestion made on the other side, and in the spirit of the observations which were made, that the purpose of this suit has been attained by a complete vindication, and that the damages should be limited to a sum that would indemnify her for the pursuit of her rights. I don't know that we are empowered to name any sum. If a sum is named on the other side it would probably relieve your Honor from any trouble on that score. I do not suggest any sum myself. I content myself with saying that we shall be satisfied with such a sum as damages as will be an indemnity, and not a vindictive punishment of the defendant.

Gen. Butler—If it will relieve your client of any suggestion that she desires to get damages, may we not refer it to his Honor to enter whatever amount may be deemed neccessary for expenses, not only for the award, but for the full settlement.

Mr. Van Cott—The more proper way would be for it to be stated that the plaintiff expressly disclaims all vindictive damages, or anything beyond indemnity, and that the sum be fixed with that view.

The Referee—That would be a matter of course, and the way in which the matter would be presented; but, gentlemen, cannot you agree on this? I don't want to enter an arbitrary sum. Cannot you name a sum that would be satisfactory on all sides—that would cover the actual expenses.

$4,375 THE SUM AGREED UPON.

At this juncture, and on this suggestion, all the counsel retired to another room for the purpose of consulting together, and agreeing if possible, upon a sum that should be mutually satisfactory. After an absence of about ten minutes counsel returned and Gen. Butler announced to the Referee that the sum agreed upon was $4,375.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—If your Honor please, I desire to say one word in addition to that which has already been said, and we feel at liberty to say it now, as the plaintiff has received that vindication which has been sought for, and which she is entitled to, and which we are very happy in knowing that she has received. In doing this we by no means wish to be understood as intimating that our client has been guilty of what may be technically called "a libel" in the worst sense of that term. We believe that, under the circumstances in which he was placed at the time of its publication, and considering the investigation of that time, and the charges that had been made in regard to him, he was impressed with the necessity of stating what had been told him. We do not assert it is true; we do not assert that we knew it to be true. It was merely told us as a statement of what had been communicated to him. The circumstances in which he was placed seemed to justify him in doing it, and doing it for the purpose of protecting himself. In doing so he has called in question the name of this lady. This he painfully feels, and is cheerfully willing to pay any proportion, as he has shown, of expenses that have been necessary to insure her vindication, but he thinks that no great blame should be attached to him.

Mr. Van Cott said that, as far as the plaintiff is concerned, she was absolved from raising the question referred to by his friend, Mr. Fullerton, as to whether the defendant was under any obligation to defend himself in this way. As far as this cause was concerned that must remain an undetermined question.

The Referee—All the issues in this question, I presume, now are settled.

Gen. Butler—So far as this plaintiff is concerned, we are willing to make any and every reparation, and as far as the rest of the world is concerned, we are quite willing to meet that. We do not admit that it was not told to us, by any means.

Miss Proctor and her friends then retired.

HOW THE COMPROMISE WAS RECEIVED.

ITS PROBABLE INFLUENCE ON THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE—WHAT THE LAWYERS SAY ABOUT IT.

The unexpected termination of the suit of Miss Edna Dean Proctor against Mr. Francis D. Moulton, gave rise to much comment in Brooklyn. This case was regarded as the most important side issue which had grown out of the main question at issue between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and from the commencement of the legal proceedings it was evident that the counsel on both sides looked upon its final disposition as having an important bearing upon the Tilton-Beecher suit. It was so intimately connected with the latter case that it came to be viewed almost as identical with it.

In conversation with a representative of THE TIMES yesterday evening, Mr. Brodhead, one of Gen. Tracy's partners, stated that the settlement effected in Miss Proctor's suit against Moulton could not be otherwise regarded than as damaging to Mr. Tilton's interest in the suit pending against Mr. Beecher. Charges had been made by Mr. Moulton against Mr. Beecher with the view of strengthening the main charge preferred against him, and now these charges were admitted by him to be false, and this fact could not be looked upon in any other light but as evidence of Mr. Beecher's innocence. He said there were only two conclusions to be drawn from the termination of Miss Proctor's suit. One was that if Mr. Beecher made the statement which Mr. Moulton alleges he did make to him, since it had no foundation in fact, as had now been admitted on both sides, he must have been out of his proper senses. The other was that Mr. Moulton had been guilty of publishing a deliberate falsehood. The issue reached in Miss Proctor's suit admitted of no other alternative save one or the other. This opinion of Mr. Beecher's counsel may be taken as a fair reflection of the opinion generally shared by Mr. Beecher's friends.

On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton stoutly maintain that the settlement of the Proctor suit in no way weakens the strength of Mr. Tilton's position in the approaching trial. At Mr. Morris' office it was stated that the compromise agreed upon proved nothing. It simply went to show that Mr. Moulton had published a statement for which he was liable to a penalty according to law. All that was admitted on the part of Mr. Moulton was that he had made the statement complained of from hearsay, and the law said that he was responsible for doing so; but this could in no way impugn his veracity, since it was not admitted by his counsel that he made a false statement. The statement came from Mr. Beecher, and if false he was responsible for it. In reply to the question as to whether it would affect Mr. Moulton's veracity as a witness in the Tilton-Beecher suit it was answered that it could not in any way detract from the force of his evidence. Nothing had been admitted, no terms had been made which impugned his veracity, and consequently, the compromise could not injure Mr. Tilton's interest in the approaching trial. On the contrary, it was held that his testimony in Mr. Tilton's suit would be of greater weight now that he had no interest in the result of the trial. Of course, he would have to give his testimony, under present circumstances, in Mr. Tilton's behalf, just the same as if the suit against himself had not been concluded.

THE BEECHER TILTON SUIT.

WILL THE BILL OF PARTICULARS BE GRANTED BY JUDGE M'CUE?—A SPECIFIC BILL REQUIRED BY BEECHER'S COUNSEL.

The order for Mr. Tilton to show cause why he should not be required to furnish a bill of particulars of the charges made against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which was granted by Judge McCue on Monday, is returnable this morning. Mr. Evarts is expected to be in court to make the argument on Mr. Beecher's side, assisted by Ex-Judge Porter and Messrs. Tracy and Broadhead; and Ex-Judge Fullerton, with Mr. Morris and Mr. Pryor, will appear in Mr. Tilton's interest. They will, of couse, oppose the application for an order compelling them to furnish a bill of particulars, and think it possible Judge McCue may not grant the order. Although he was in favor of the first application, it is thought he may refuse to grant it in deference to the opinions of Judge Neilson and Judge Reynolds. The decision of the Court of Appeals has defined the granting of the order to be vested in the discretionary power of the City Court, and under this ruling Mr. Beecher's counsel are prepared to show precedents for upward of the last 200 years in the rulings of the English courts where similar orders have been granted. Upon the whole, it is highly probable that Judge McCue will confirm his original opinion by granting the order. This seems to be the generally received impression; and the opinion is strengthened by the fact that it has been stated that Chief Judge Neilson is now in favor of granting the order. Should Judge McCue order the bill of particulars, no appeal will be made from the decision by Mr. Tilton's counsel. It is understood that the bill is already drawn up, and can be furnished immediately after the order has been granted. Should the order be refused, Mr. Beecher's counsel could appeal, and in case the bill of particulars should not be sufficiently explicit, an application might be made for the dismissal of the cause upon the grounds of insufficiency. Mr. Beecher's counsel are determined to bring the bill of particulars within the strictest rules of law, and if they succeeded in obtaining from the Court of Appeals an order so restricted that the plaintiff could not conduct his case within the limits prescribed, an application for a dismissal could be made and obtained. Much will depend, therefore, as to the trial being commenced on Monday, upon the nature of the bill which Mr. Tilton's counsel may furnish in the event of the order being granted. Although counsel on both sides seem to think that the trial will be opened on the day appointed, circumstances may arise out of this day's proceedings to cause a further postponement.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

MOST OF THE STEAM-SHIP LINES WORKING WITH NEW HANDS—THE UNION MEN ENGAGED ON SAILING VESSELS.

Nearly all the European steam-ship lines continue to be loaded and unloaded by "new hands." It was reported that the French lines were paying the old rates, but this assertion is denied by the companies, who state that they have remained faithful to the agreement entered into by the steam-ship lines to pay only the reduced rates. All of the companies say that their ships, of course, have been delayed to some extent in consequence of the new hands not having been accustomed to such work, but the detention thus caused did not create much inconvenience, nor did they suffer any loss thereby. They were resolved to adhere to the agreement, no matter what it cost them, and as the rates were reduced by the stevedores at the request of the companies they felt bound in honor to support Walsh Brothers, who did the most of the work for the European lines. They found them good and fair men, and they were not to be blamed for the present difference between the companies and the men. The former could not afford to pay more than they had offered, and they accordingly instructed the stevedores to reduce the rates. The companies themselves had not a direct connection with the workmen, as they made their contract with the stevedores, and they had not, therefore, any control over the employment of the 'longshoremen. It rested altogether with the stevedores to take back the men if they chose, but if they paid them more than the companies allowed they would have to bear the difference themselves. It is not easy to get at the exact state of affairs respecting the trouble between the steam-ships and the 'longshoremen. There is an evident anxiety on the part of the companies to say as little as possible about the matter, not wishing to widen the breach, or to say anything which would have a tendency to excite the men. The latter do not blame the companies. They say that the stevedores are in fault; that they have no contract from the steam-ship companies by the hour, but that their agreement for loading and unloading is by weight. They say that last Summer the stevedores, expecting a bad Winter, entered into contracts with the steam-ship companies to do their work at reduced figures during the Winter season, and that this is the sole reason of the trouble. They state that the companies would save money if they got rid of the stevedores and engaged the men directly themselves, either by the hour or at weekly wages.

There is one fact in connection with this question which has not been hitherto mentioned. It appears that at least two-thirds of the 'longshoremen are generally employed on the East River, chiefly on sailing vessels; that they continue to be so employed at "union rates," and that the number of hands affected by the refusal of the steam-ship lines to pay these rates does not amount to more than 1,000. A stevedore with whom the writer conversed yesterday said that there were only about 800 'longshoremen idle; that many of those on the North River had got work on the east side, and that there was not a single member of the union in New-York working for the reduced wages. He said that it would be cheaper to pay the old rates to the "old hands," as the new men took nearly three hours to perform work which an equal number of old hands would do in one hour. This, no doubt, is an exaggeration, and does not correspond with the information obtained from the principal officers of the steam-ship companies.

A TIMES reporter visited the Cunard Docks, in Jersey City, yesterday, and he was informed that all of the old hands had returned and were at work at the reduced rates during the past week. The Superintendent said that they had not much difficulty with the new hands during the time they were employed by him, and he said that in the course of a few weeks they would have become quite efficient. This seems to be the opinion entertained at the New-York side of the Hudson, and although the steam-ship companies have, no doubt, been inconvenienced a good deal, the inconvenience is growing less day by day as the new hands gain experience, and it is expected that in a few weeks the steam lines will be quite independent of the regular hands.

A SERVANT ATTEMPTS TO POISON HER MISTRESS.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Annie Mulrennen, of No. 422 West Forty-seventh street, sent her servant, a colored girl named Charlotte Saunders, to a saloon in the neighborhood for a quart of lager bier. The liquid was brought, but tasted so strangely that Mrs. Mulrennen's suspicions were instantly aroused. She carried the beer to a drug store, and the druggist, after tasting the beer, said that it contained a large quantity of laudanum. Mrs. Mulrennen then asked the apothecary if he had sold this drug to any person within a few minutes. He replied that he had sold ten cents' worth a short time before to a colored girl. Charlotte was immediately arrested and confessed her guilt. She was yesterday taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. Some time ago Mrs. Mulrennen was robbed of $10 by the girl, who was reprimanded and forgiven. Since then a number of articles have been missed, and Charlotte was again suspected. Mrs. Mulrennen does not believe that Charlotte intended to take her life, although sufficient laudanum was poured in the beer to kill two persons, but thinks it was the girl's intention to stupefy her and then rob the house.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A well-attended meeting of the New-York Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, at the Astor House, Erastus Brooks acting as Chairman, and G. W. C. Clarke as Secretary. Letters of sympathy in the objects of the board were read from Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, the Austrian Consul, from the acting Consul of the Ottoman Empire, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, and many others. The Committee on Elections reported that in view of the constantly-increasing membership of the board, the selection of permanent officers should be postponed for two weeks. The report was adopted. The Executive Committee reported that many letters had been received from similar organizations in other cities, congratulating the board upon its formation. Mr. Edward A. B. Garcia informed the board that a fair would be given in Uruguay in August, 1875, and that he should be glad to give any information about it that the board desired. Mr. Stephen Rogers, Consul of Chili in New-York, made a few remarks upon the fair which Chili proposes to hold in Valparaiso in September, 1875. Applications sufficient to fill one-tenth of the whole space allotted to exhibitors have already been received from the United States, and the indications are that as many more will be made in the future. Any articles not weighing over 2,000 pounds and intended for exhibition can be shipped from New-York to the exhibition building for $1, and the Government of Chili will pay $40 toward defraying the expenses of any exhibitor accompanying articles sent to the fair. The Wine and Spirit Trade Committee reported that they had chosen Mr. C. McK. Leoser as its Chairman, and the Dry-goods Trade Committee reported that they had postponed the election of officers to a meeting to be held at the rooms of the board on one week from yesterday. The board then adjourned until 1 o'clock on Dec. 23, when a meeting for the election of officers will be held.

THE SUNDAY LAW—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS DENIED.

On the application of Max Strakosch for an injunction to restrain the Police authorities from interfering with his Sunday concerts, Judge Donohue has rendered an opinion as follows: The injunction in this case is so restrain the Police Board from interfering with the Sunday performances of the plaintiff, and the motion to continue that injunction is based solely on the point that an act "to preserve the peace," &c., which provides simply as to the suppression of certain performances in New-York, is a local act, and void within section 16, article 3 of the Constitution. Whatever a court might hold on pleadings and a demurrer in such a case, I think, on this motion, the question is not so free from doubt as to justify retaining this injunction. The question is already up in a more formal way, and on that a decision that can be finally reviewed will be had. Motion denied.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The Senate met at noon.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance of the type-founders of Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, and other cities, against the ratification of the Canadian treaty as far as it relates to type and type material.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented a memorial of the National Association of Lumbermen against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and British North American Provinces. The memorial shows the total lumber product of the United States, standing pine and hemlock timbers, losses by forest fires, cost of making lumber, number of men employed, and other facts. It also criticises the memorandum signed by the plenipotentiaries, and resolutions of the National Association against the reciprocity treaty, claiming that it is unconstitutional and violates treaties with other nations.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of standing committees. Agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the rule requiring the Chairman of each committee to be elected by ballot was dispensed with.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted the list of standing committees, which was agreed to. The changes made are unimportant. He also submitted the orders adding to the list of standing committees the select Committee on Rules, and continuing, for this session the Committees on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and on Levees of the Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted the list of members of those committees, the same as heretofore, which was agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, introduced a bill explanatory of section 25 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill amendatory of and supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, approved March 3, 1871, and the act supplementary thereto, approved May 2, 1872, and the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean, approved July 27, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. The provisions of the bill are the same as that introduced in the House on Monday by Mr. Stoughton.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. LEWIS, of Virginia, introduced a bill providing that pensions on account of death wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jan. 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge; also providing for the payment of arrears of Pensions. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A MILITARY ROAD.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill for the construction of a military wagon road from Sidney, Neb., to the posts at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A WAR CLAIM.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, asking compensation for damages to certain property held by him as trustee during the war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then, at 12:33, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHANGES IN DUTIES BY THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed forthwith to obtain and transmit to this House a report from the Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York, setting forth distinctly whether on any article entered at that port since June 22, 1874, a higher or lower rate of duty has been levied than was levied or was chargeable under the instructions of the Treasury Department on a like article imported into the same port on the 1st day of December, 1873, and, if a higher or lower rate has thus been imposed, then to specifically enumerate in his report each article which has been the subject thereof, according to its commercial designation, and declare the rate which the instructions of the Treasury Department required to be enforced on said 1st day of December, and the different rates levied on a like article since the said 22d day of June; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be also directed, in case the Collector at New-York shall report that the rates have been increased or diminished on any article, to accompany the said report by a statement as to each article, showing whether the said change was caused by any new matter in the revised statutes of June 22, 1874, not contained in previous laws, and, if so, to point out precisely such changes or alterations of previous laws, citing statute and section, and if the said increase or diminution was not required by any such new matter in the revised statutes, then to explain by what authority the increase or diminution of duty was made, giving in respect to each and every article the whole text of the letter of instruction or order of the Treasury Department imposing the rate enforced on the said 1st day of December, and of the correspondence, instruction, or circular by which that rate was changed after the said 22d day of June.

THE INDEX TO THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered a resolution in regard to the binding of the index to the revised statutes of last session, which gave Mr. Eldridge the opportunity to intimate that the revision was so incorrect as to require to be again revised.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to ask Mr. Poland, for the benefit of the legal profession, at what rate the revised statutes could be obtained; whether they could be had from the Congressional Printer at the cost of the paper and binding, as in the case of other public documents?

Mr. POLAND replied that they would be sold at cost of printing and binding to everybody who chose to purchase them.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Can the gentleman state how much that will be?

Mr. POLAND—I am not prepared to state.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—Is there any other method of getting at them except at the Congressional printing office.

Mr. POLAND—By the law the matter is all left with the Secretary of State. The volumes are now all printed with the exception of the index, and the object of my resolution is to supply the House with a few copies.

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

The House then took up the bill which was under consideration yesterday in reference to the railroad bridge at Omaha.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, who has charge of the bill, said that since the matter was up yesterday telegrams had been received which went to show that the proceedings now before the United States Court involved the same question as was presented in the bill. If the court should decide that the bridge was a continuous part of the Union Pacific Railroad there would be no necessity for the proposed legislation; but if the decision were otherwise, then there would be. He, therefore, moved the postponement of the bill until the second Tuesday in February.

The motion was agreed to.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE TO COMMITTEES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, in the chair, and referred the various parts of the President's message to the appropriate committees. The portion referring to affairs in Arkansas was referred to the select committee on that subject appointed at the last session, and that portion referring to the troubles in Louisiana and other Southern States to a select committee of seven members, to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee then rose, and its action was ratified by the House. Several bills were introduced and referred.

BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House then took up the bill to continue the Board of Audit to examine and audit the unfounded or floating debt of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered an amendment limiting the continuation of the board to the 15th of February next, and requiring a full report of the action of the board to be laid before Congress on or before that date.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, offered an amendment requiring the Board of Audit to proceed forthwith to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor of the late Board of Public Works, and to report whether such accounts were so kept from day to day as to show payments in currency or bonds, on what authority they were made, and whether the money or other assets received by the Treasurer have been properly accounted for.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, impugned the statement of the President in his annual Message as to the debt of the District of Columbia, and asserted that, instead of its being only $14,000,000, it was actually over $20,000,000.

Mr. CHIPMAN, Delegate from the District, replied to Mr. Randall, and insisted that the figures in the President's Message were correct. He regarded the discussion as premature and inopportune.

Mr. RANDALL—I wanted to give an immediate contradiction to the statement of the President that the debt of the District is only $14,000,000.

Mr. CHIPMAN—All through this controversy the District of Columbia has been nothing. It has been trodden under foot, but the President stands by the capital, and hence the attack upon him.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, defended the President's statement, and said that the debt of the District was much less than he had anticipated.

After some further discussion, the pending amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. Andrew Devine to fill a vacancy as stenographer to one of the committees of the House.

The House, then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, decided yesterday in the case of Newman Aaronson, who was brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus on an application to be released from Ludlow Street Jail, that inasmuch as the indebtedness for which he was held was, in his opinion, fraudulent, he could do nothing further than remand him back to the custody of the Sheriff to await the action of the State courts in his case.

WESTERN UNION.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

STATEMENT TO THE DIRECTORS—EXHIBIT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENSES, AND PROFITS—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT.

The following statement of the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company was issued to the Directors yesterday by President Orton:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

TO THE DIRECTORS: The report made to the stockholders at their annual meeting on the 14th of October last contains a full statement of the operations of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, and of its condition on that day. Printed copies of this report being now before you, I shall not repeat much of its details in this paper.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Directors, held on the 3d day of June last, I submitted a statement in which the profits (partly estimated) for the three months ending June 30 were put down at $740,000, together with a recommendation from the Executive Committee that a dividend of two per cent. be declared, payable out of the profits of that quarter. The actual profits for that quarter, as subsequently ascertained by the official returns, were $782,029 44.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 1st day of September last, a dividend of two per cent. for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was declared, based upon estimated profits for the quarter of $825,000. The actual profits were $822,316 04.

The profits for the current quarter, ending Dec. 31 instant, of which we have complete returns for the month of October, and nearly complete for November, are estimated by the Auditor at $856,507 08. After careful revision, I have deducted $15,000 from the Auditor's estimates, which gives $841,507 08 as the profits for the quarter.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts, expenses, and profits for each month of the calendar years 1873 and 1874.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.		PROFITS.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
January	$740,051 68	$743,873 28	$537,881 54	$550,766 52	$202,170 04	$193,117 76
February	700,435 14	681,761 11	442,801 78	481,784 16	257,543 36	199,976 96
March	782,906 34	761,979 84	549,218 73	504,286 83	233,777 62	257,693 51
April	794,463 81	770,961 12	622,269 92	546,758 65	172,193 89	224,202 47
May	787,770 01	798,848 96	634,548 35	507,682 07	153,221 66	281,166 89
June	774,301 50	793,315 65	632,293 43	536,564 97	142,008 13	256,750 68
July	734,288 10	808,972 06	629,563 00	557,744 80	104,725 10	251,227 26
August	785,999 05	797,910 91	604,788 02	521,144 51	161,211 01	276,766 40
September	806,117 95	839,548 90	649,973 48	545,226 88	256,144 47	294,322 19
October	882,156 68	883,678 74	688,904 63	577,151 66	193,252 05	306,527 08
November	732,416 96	825,000 00	645,475 90	560,000 00	186,941 06	265,000 00
December*	761,086 40	835,000 00	559,297 61	565,000 00	191,828 79	270,000 00
	$9,282,033 66	$9,530,749 55	$7,047,016 38	$6,454,088 76	$2,235,017 28	$3,076,660 79
1874		$9,530,749 55		$6,454,088 76		$3,076,660 79
1873		9,282,033 66		7,047,016 38		2,235,017 28
		$248,715 89 (Increase.)		$592,927 62 (Reduction.)		$841,643 51 (Increase.)

* December, 1874, estimated.

It appears from this exhibit that the gross receipts for the current year are $9,530,749 55, against $9,282,033 66 for 1873, showing an increase of $248,715 89 for the current year, while the expenses have been reduced from $7,047,016 38 in 1873, to $6,454,088 76, being a difference of $592,927 62 in favor of the current year, and that the profits are $3,076,660 79, against $2,235,017 28, being an increase of $841,643 51 over the profits of 1873.

In view of the facts above stated the Executive Committee, at their regular meeting on the 2d instant, passed a resolution recommending that the Board at this meeting direct a dividend of two per cent. to be made out of the profits of the current quarter.

The year 1874 has been notable for the general dullness in every department of business, which has prevailed in all sections of the country. The fact that we have been able during the year to increase receipts and reduce the expenses of the company, so as to yield a net profit of nearly forty per cent. in excess of the preceding year, may be accepted as an indication of what the results will be when the business of the country shall have resumed its accustomed activity. The results of our operations this year also seem to confirm the wisdom of the policy which the managers of the company have steadily pursued for several years past, of extending the lines, increasing the facilities, reducing the rates, and so improving the character of the service as to induce the public to increase their use of the telegraph.

On the 1st day of February, 1873, the maximum tariff between the most remote points on the company's lines was fixed at $2 50. This was equivalent to a reduction of more than fifty per cent. on messages between the Atlantic and Pacific States, the rates having been previously from $5 to $7 50. The first effect of this reduction was a considerable loss of revenue. But for several months past the revenue from messages between the Atlantic and Pacific States has been larger than during any corresponding period before the rates were reduced, and we have been able to transmit the increased volume of business with even greater promptness than before, without the addition of a single wire to the trans-continental line. This result is largely due to the successful operation of the duplex apparatus, of which I have spoken in previous reports.

In my last annual report to the stockholders, I stated the fact that we were then operating between New-York and Boston, and had been for about two weeks previously, an apparatus called the quadruplex, by means of which two messages were sent in the same direction, and two other messages in the opposite direction, upon one wire at the same time. Since that time the inventors, Messrs. Thomas A. Edison, and George B. Prescott, have so far perfected the apparatus that it is now working successfully on a direct circuit between New-York and Chicago. The great success of this invention within so short a time after its introduction leads me to believe that we shall be able to put it upon routes between all stations where the business requires the use of either two or three or four wires. If the further experiments about to be made shall demonstrate the ability of this apparatus to work satisfactorily through the long circuits of the lines to the Pacific, thereby increasing the capacity of those lines, without involving any expense for additional wires, I shall be inclined to recommend a further reduction of the present maximum rate of $2 50. Indeed, such is my confidence in the growth of the telegraph business within the next few years that I believe it will be practicable for the company to continue reducing the higher rates, and extending the distances to which the lower rates are applied, until we shall ultimately have but four rates for day messages, namely, twenty-five cents, fifty cents, seventy-five cents, and $1, and half these rates (excepting the lowest) for night messages, and that this result can be gradually accomplished without impairing the company's ability to pay satisfactory dividends to the stockholders.

Mention was made in my annual report of the fact that the cable of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which connects the coast of Florida with Cuba, was interrupted between Punta Rassa and Key West, and that efforts were then being made to repair the break and restore communication. I now have the pleasure to report that by the aid of the I. O. T. Company's steamer Professor Morse Mr. N. De Brea, the agent of the company at Key West, has thoroughly overhauled the cable, cut out several defective parts, and brought it into perfect working order. On account of this success efforts are now being made to recover and restore another cable between those points, which failed and was abandoned three years ago. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of two per cent. from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 15th day of January next.

Resolved, That for the purpose of such dividend the stock books be closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st inst., and be opened on the morning of the 16th of January.

KELLY'S LIBEL SUITS.

It appears that the application cut short by the death of Mayor Havemeyer, to strike out portions of the answer in the suit brought against him by John Kelly, is to be renewed, this time in a similar suit brought by Kelly against Waterbury. Yesterday Chief Justice Davis granted an order directing Mr. Waterbury to show cause on Monday next, why portions of his answer should not be stricken out as impertinent and redundant.

THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD IRON.

In the old suit of Witjen against the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and others, already noticed in THE TIMES, in which it was sought to obtain possession of a large quantity of railroad iron, alleged to have been unlawfully hypothecated by the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and in which an attachment had been issued against the iron, Judge Donohue yesterday rendered the following decision, on a demurrer to the complaint on the ground of non-joinder of parties: In this case, on the demurrer, it must be answered that the plaintiff's case can be established as alleged by him, that, as I understand the substance to be, is that one of the defendants (not those demurring) has as Trustee fraudulently converted the property of his trust, and that after he had devoted the whole, he passed one portion to the defendant demurring, and another to another defendant, and asks that in this court all the rights may be disposed of. I cannot, after the fullest consideration, agree with his view. The offense of the Trustee was complete when he misappropriated the fund, and that will not enable the plaintiff here to join all the persons who afterward dealt with the Trustee in the separate parts of the trust property. Cases have been sustained where a general complaint has been held sufficient to cover different rights, but those cases all contain the ingredient that the one suit needs all the parties to make a final disposition. Here, it seems to me, no such necessity exists. Judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to plead over.

THE RACING OF EAST RIVER STEAMERS.

THE CASE REPORTED UPON BY THE LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAMERS—BOTH CAPTAINS CENSURED.

Below will be found the full text of the report of the local Inspectors of Steamers as to the causes of the collision which occured on Nov. 12 between the Harlem and the Sylvan Glen. The evidence is reported to be of the most conflicting and contradictory character, but as the result of it both Captains are declared "justly censurable," and warning is fairly given that further practices of the kind, by either master named, will be visited by the full penalties of the law:

OFFICE LOCAL INSPECTORS STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1874.

SIR: We hereby report the result of the investigation held by this board into the case of alleged collision which occurred between the Harlem and Sylvan Glen in the East River on the 12th ult. The investigation commenced on the 10th and continued for six days. Sixteen witnesses were examined.

The master of the Glen, in his evidence, states that he left Peck slip about 4 P. M., and when off the abutment of the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New-York side, he saw the Harlem coming up and nearing the Glen. At that time he was about half a length ahead of the Harlem. Judging from the course the Harlem was steering that there might be a collision, he then blew two whistles for her to keep off; that the Harlem did not answer, but kept on her course, and at about Catharine Ferry came together, doing no damage. They then separated a little and proceeding up the river, when about off Pike street the Harlem was about at the Glen's forward gangway, the Glen being then close to the dock, and when about at Pier No. 45 they again came together slightly. About this time there was a tow going up and in toward the docks. He then blew two whistles for the Harlem to go outside, as there was not room enough for both boats to go inside. The Harlem sheared off on the outside of the tow, slowed and stopped and passed under the stern of the Glen, and proceeded up the river and made her landing at the foot of Grand street. This evidence is corroborated in the main by several witnesses.

The master of the Harlem, in his testimony, states that he left Fulton Market pier at 4 P. M., with a strong ebb tide. He straightened up the river in toward the New-York shore, and, when about at the bridge-abutment, he was about three-fourths of a length ahead of the Glen, they both running in the same direction so as to get into the eddy tide that makes out from the point from foot of Jackson street, which is the usual course taken, and that he heard the whistles, but could not swear that they proceeded from the Glen, that being ahead he could not see from where he was; also, that there were some tows and ferry-boats on the outside of him. He proceeded up, and they came close together when about at Catherine street. They did not, as he knew of, touch. At that time the stern of the Glen was about at the forward gangway. When about Pier No. 45 they came close to each other but did not touch, when they separated, he passing on the outside of a tow, slowing and stopping, and passing under the stern of the Glen, to land at Grand street. This was also corroborated by several witnesses.

After a full and careful consideration of all the evidence taken in the case, which is of the most contradictory and conflicting character, we can only arrive at the conclusion that the master and pilot of the Sylvan Glen, Moses H. Longstreet, is justly censurable, and he is hereby censured for running his boat in too close proximity to the docks at so high a rate of speed, and for not slowing and stopping his boat agreeably to the rules of this service when he saw that a collision might occur which might endanger the lives of his passengers. In our opinion there is nothing in the evidence to show that there was anything to prevent him from doing so.

The master of the Harlem, J. Wall Gifford, we conclude is also justly censurable, and he is hereby censured for not keeping more to southward and eastward and giving the Glen more room when he saw that she was running too close to the docks. He had all the river to the starboard side, and if he had kept further off there would have been no danger of a collision, which might endanger the lives of his passengers. We hereby give notice that further practices of the kind named, by either master named, will be visited by the full penalties of the law. All of which, with the papers and evidence taken in the case, is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. SIMONSON,
JOHN K. MATHEWS,
Local Inspectors.

ADDISON LOW, Esq., Supervising Inspector, Second District.

A NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—EFFECT ON THE SARATOGA COMBINATION.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 7.

There is trouble brewing among the railroads belonging to the Saratoga combination. Instead of seeing all the roads in the country united into one grand offensive and defensive organization, there is now a prospect that within a short time all of them will be at loggerheads, and competition will be livelier than ever. All the benefits, however, that have been promised to the public by the combination will be obtained through the independence and the good sense of a few leading roads, such as the Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, and Illinois Central. Had it not been for the managers of these lines, the rates the coming Winter would have been made excessively high, as this was the sole object of the combination. That such was their intent is shown by the fact that on 1st they raised the rates to all points East five cents per 100 pounds. Not thinking this raise was sufficient, they decided at a meeting held a few days ago at Indianapolis to make a further raise. Heretofore the charge on fourth class and grain has always been the same. But the Commissioners in their wisdom decided that fourth-class could stand more than grain, and therefore decided to make, after the 14th of this month, the rate on fourth-class freights five cents higher per hundred, which would be fifty cents to New-York, and forty-five cents to Baltimore. When they took this action they labored under the delusion that the Baltimore and Ohio would lay no obstacles in their way, but conform in the main with their ideas. But never were they more sadly mistaken than when they calculated thus. While they were considering the best way of squeezing as much as possible out of the public, the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio, with an eye to benefiting Baltimore as well as Chicago, at the expense of New-York, decided that it would serve their interests much better by adhering to the cheap rates in vogue during the Summer months. They, therefore, issued the following new freight tariff, which went into effect on the 1st inst.:

To	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Flour and Corn-meal in lots of 50 bbls. and over.
Baltimore, Md.	$1 40	$1 00	$ 75	$ 35	$ 70
Washington, D. C.	1 40	1 00	75	35	70
Boston, rail and steam, insured	1 60	1 20	90	50	1 00
Providence, rail and steam, insured	1 60	1 20	90	50	1 00
New-York, all rail	1 50	1 10	85	45	90
Philadelphia, Penn.	1 40	1 00	75	35	70
Richmond, Va., all rail	1 40	1 00	75	40	80
Alexandria, Va., all rail	1 55	1 10	85	43	86
Lynchburg, Va., all rail	1 92	1 39	1 10	55	1 24
Danville, Va., all rail	1 92	1 39	1 10	55	1 24
Petersburg, Va., rail and steam	1 50	1 10	80	40	80
Portsmouth, Va., rail and steam, insured	1 65	1 21	92	46	90
Norfolk, Va., rail and steam, insured	1 62	1 18	89	44	86
Wilmington, N.C., rail and steam	1 88	1 38	1 04	57	1 04
Newbern, N. C., rail and steam	1 88	1 38	1 04	57	1 04
Charleston, S. C., rail and steam	1 81	1 37	1 08	62	1 24
Savannah, Ga., rail and steam	1 81	1 37	1 08	62	1 14
Wheeling, West Va.	80	65	45	25	50
Marietta, Ohio	1 00	85	50	30	60
Columbus, Ohio	70	55	40	20	40
Indianapolis	50	40	30	20	40

This notice fell upon the combination like a thunderbolt. They were staggered, and could hardly believe that such a thing was possible; that a road should of its own accord carry freights as low in the Winter as it would in the Summer. All their calculations have come to naught by the action of the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is now intimated by the managers of several of the roads belonging to the combination that they will not abide by the action taken by the Commissioners, but act independently, and make the rates as low as those established by the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. J. F. Joy, the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, held a conference with Mr. King, the Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, at the Palmer House, Saturday, with a view of effecting a compromise. It is learned, however, that the effort has been futile, Mr. King refusing to make any concessions.

THE UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT.

The United States Circuit Court, criminal side, was opened yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding. All the cases on the docket were called, and the prisoners pleaded. The case of Gonzalo Sardo, who was accused of having had cigars and cigarettes in his possession without having the proper license, was set down for to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union...s3. 82⅝	900 Tol. & Wabash... 30⅜
900 do. 82⅝	300 do. ...s3. 30¼
900 do. ...s3. 82½	1400 do. 30¼
500 do. 82⅝	500 do. 30⅛
600 N. Y. C. & Hud... 102⅛	1400 do. ...s3. 30⅛
300 do. ...s3. 102	300 do. 30¼
100 Erie 27⅛	100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf 16⅜
900 Pacific Mail 39⅞	300 North-western 46⅛
1000 do. 40	900 do. 46⅛
100 do. ...s3. 39⅞	1400 do. 46
600 do. 39⅞	600 do. ...s3. 45⅞
700 do. ...s3. 39¾	2400 do. 46
200 do. 39¾	900 do. ...s3. 46
200 do. 39⅞	400 do. ...c. 46
100 do. ...s30 39⅝	600 do. ...s3. 45⅞
500 do. 39¾	400 do. 45⅞
200 do. 39⅞	200 North-west. Pref. 61⅛
1200 Lake Shore 80⅛	100 St. L. & Kan. C. 24⅝
200 do. ...c. 80⅛	200 St. Paul 38¼
1500 do. 80	100 do. 38⅛
400 do. ...s3. 79⅞	500 do. ...s3. 38
100 Mich. Cen. ...s3. 80½	100 do. 38⅛
200 do. 80½	100 Ohio & Miss. ...c. 31¼
800 Union Pacific 35⅝	600 do. 31¼
700 do. 35¼	1000 do. 31⅛
100 do. ...s3. 35¼	700 do. 31
500 Rock Island 101½	1400 do. 30⅞
300 do. ...s3. 101⅜	300 do. 30¾
300 do. 101⅜	200 do. ...c. 30⅞
10 Del., Lack. & W. 108⅜	1900 do. 31
	100 do. 31⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. ...b3. 119¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64 ... 114¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20, Reg. ...b. c. 112⅝	15,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new. 12. 118⅝
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. ...s3. 115¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67 ... 115¾
35,000 do. ...b. c. 116	50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Con. ...b. c. c. 112⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 ... 116¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R..12. 113⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss., '76s. 100	100 Mich. Cen. ...b. c. 80⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon 57½	200 do. 81
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new series...b. c. 57	100 do. 81⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 85	20 do. 81⅛
15,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bds. 81½	200 Harlem 131
5,000 D., L. & W. Con. 106	100 Panama..b. c. b3. 114⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 109	200 Union Pac. ...b. c. 35⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 103	100 do. ...s10. 35¼
3,000 Erie 3d 100½	500 do. 35¼
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 101⅜	400 do. ...b3. 35⅜
3,000 do. 101¼	600 do. 35⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. Con. 96	400 do. ...b3. 35½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 80¼	200 do. ...s3. 35⅜
3,000 do. 80	200 do. ...b3. 35½
1,000 C. P. Gold Bds. 96	60 C. & P. Guart'd. b. c. 88
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 62¼	200 Chi. & R. I. b. c. s3. 101¼
2,000 U. Pac. S. F. b. c. 77¾	300 do. 101⅜
8,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 90	600 do. 101½
10,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d. 80½	25 do. 101⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 70	100 do. 101½
5,000 do. 69⅞	400 Chi. & N. W. b. c. b3. 45⅞
4,000 do. 69¾	400 do. 45⅞
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 86½	600 do. 46
1,500 Tol. & W. 2d. 73	300 do. 45⅞
5,000 T. & W. Cons. C. 56	500 do. ...b30. 46
500 W. U. Tel. 7s. 99½	200 do. ...s3. 45⅞
25 Del. & H. Canal. b. c. 116	200 do. 46
100 Canton Co. b. c. b3. 60	300 do. 46⅛
10 Western U. Tel. 82¾	200 do. ...b3. 46¼
1300 do. ...b. c. 82½	600 do. 46⅛
900 do. 82⅝	1500 do. 46¼
800 do. ...s3. 82½	1800 do. 46⅜
1700 do. 82⅝	2200 do. 46½
1100 do. ...s3. 82⅝	1300 do. ...b3. 46½
200 do. ...b15. 82¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 61¼
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39⅞	200 do. 61½
600 do. 40	200 do. 61¾
700 do. 40⅛	25 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 16½
200 do. ...s3. 40⅛	300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 38⅛
35 American Ex. b. c. 65¼	400 do. ...s3. 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c. 102	200 do. 38¼
8 do. 102⅛	600 do. 38⅜
600 Erie ...b. c. 26⅞	700 do. 38½
100 do. ...s3. 26⅞	100 do. 38⅜
100 do. ...b3. 26⅞	500 do. ...b3. 38½
2900 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 79⅞	300 Tel., W. & W. b. c. 30¼
100 do. 80	100 do. 30
200 do. ...s3. 80	600 do. 30⅛
300 do. 80⅛	1000 do. ...b3. 30¼
600 do. 80¼	1000 do. 30¼
700 do. ...b3. 80¼	700 do. ...b3. 30⅜
100 do. ...c. 80¼	600 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31⅛
200 do. ...s3. 80⅛	200 do. ...b3. 31¼
1000 do. 80¼	500 do. ...s3. 31⅛
	700 do. 31⅛
	400 do. ...s3. 31
	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 10

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 C. Pac. G. B. 96⅛	100 Mich. Central 81½
1100 West. Union. b3. 82¾	50 do. 81⅝
800 do. 82¾	100 do. 81⅞
1000 do. 82⅝	120 do. 82
700 do. ...s3. 82⅝	200 do. 82¼
100 U. S. Express 64½	200 do. 82½
13 Amer. Express 65¼	100 do. ...s30. 82
100 Lake Shore..b3. 80⅛	200 do. 82½
600 do. 80	1000 Union Pacific 35¼
400 do. ...s3. 80	400 do. ...b3. 35¼
500 do. 79⅞	200 do. ...s3. 35⅛
200 Pacific Mail 40	200 St. Paul ...s3. 38¼
600 do. 39⅞	100 do. ...b3. 38⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. ..s3. 102	100 do. 38¼
20 do. 102	400 North-western 46½
100 Rock Island 101½	200 do. ...s3. 46⅜
200 do. 101⅜	400 do. 46⅜
400 Erie Railway 26¾	100 do. ...s3. 46¼
700 do. 26½	1300 do. 46¼
100 do. 26⅝	600 do. ...s3. 46⅛
300 do. ...b3. 26½	400 do. 46¼
1700 do. 26⅝	800 Ohio & Miss. 31
100 do. ...s3. 26⅝	400 do. ...s3. 31
5 Pacific R. of Mo. 47½	500 do. ...s3. 30⅞
300 Tol. & Wabash 30¼	300 do. 30⅞
1200 do. 30⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 ... 116¾	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. ... 118⅜
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 116¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Pac. G. Bds. 95⅞	100 Erie ...b. c. 26½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st 92	200 do. ...s3. 26⅜
9,000 do. 92⅛	800 do. 26¼
4,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 77¾	500 do. ...s3. 26⅛
1,000 L. S. 1st, C. R. 100	50 do. 26⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 69½	300 do. 26¼
5,000 L'g D. bds. b. c. 100	700 do. 26⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 100	40 Mich. Cen. ...b. c. 82½
2,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d. 80	10 do. 82
200 Quick. Min. ...b. c. 32¾	600 L. S. & M. S. ..b. c. 79⅞
300 Quick. Pf. ..b. c. b3. 44½	500 do. ...s3. 79¾
200 do. 44½	100 do. 79¾
200 do. 45	100 do. 79⅞
100 do. 45½	500 Un. Pac. ...b. c. s3. 35⅜
100 do. 45	700 do. 35⅛
100 A. & P. Tel. ...b. c. 18	50 Cl. & P. Guar. b. c. 88⅛
200 W. U. Tel. ..b. c. s3. 82⅝	100 do. 88
600 do. 82½	400 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 30⅛
400 do. ...s3. 82⅜	200 do. 30¼
700 do. 82⅝	100 C. & N. W. ..b. c. b3. 46¼
200 do. ...b3. 82½	500 do. 46⅛
100 do. ...s3. 82⅝	1200 do. 46
600 Pac. Mail ...b. c. 39⅞	1500 do. 46⅛
800 do. 39¾	100 Chi. & R. I. ..b. c. 101⅜
200 do. 39⅝	900 do. ...s3. 101¼
100 do. 39½	100 do. 101¼
100 do. 39⅜	200 C., M. & S. P. b. c. s3. 38¼
500 do. 39¼	300 do. 38⅛
400 do. 39⅛	800 do. 38¼
300 do. 39	200 do. 38⅛
500 do. 39⅛	25 Del., L. & W. ..b. c. 108¼
100 do. ...b3. 39¼	100 Ohio & Miss. ..b. c. 30⅞
2800 do. 29¼	700 do. ...s3. 30¾
1000 do. 39⅜	1100 do. 30⅝
200 do. 39½	100 do. 30¾
1300 do. 39⅜	100 do. ...b3. 30¾
100 do. ...s5. 39⅜	200 do. 30⅞
600 do. 39¼	700 do. 30¾
300 do. 39⅛	10 do. 30⅞
2500 do. 39¼	100 C., C. & I. C. ..b. c. 9¾
5 Amer. Ex. ...b. c. 65¾	10 Morris & Es. ..b. c. 99½
53 do. 65¼	100 St. L., I. M. & S. ..b. c. 27
100 N. Y. C. & H. ..b. c. 102	100 Pac. R. of Mo. ..b. c. 47

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st 91½	700 Lake Shore ...b3. 80
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 101½	300 do. 80
50 Cen. Coal 48	1000 do. ...s60. 79⅞
200 Quicksilver 32¾	10 do. 79⅞
100 A. & P. Tel. 18¾	100 do. ...s60. 79½
20 Adams Ex. 114¼	200 do. ...s3. 80
20 U. S. Ex. 64½	1600 do. ...s3. 80⅛
100 Western Union 82½	3100 do. 80⅛
200 do. ...b3. 82⅝	800 St. Paul 38¼
400 do. ...s3. 82⅝	400 do. 38⅜
500 do. ...b3. 82¾	500 do. 38½
1200 do. 82⅝	300 do. ...s3. 38⅜
200 do. ...b3. 82⅝	1300 Union Pac. ..b3. 35¼
100 N. Y. C. & H. ..s3. 101⅞	1000 do. 35¼
200 do. ...b3. 102	100 do. ...s3. 35⅛
40 do. 102	200 do. 35⅛
100 Mich. Central 82	100 do. ...s10. 35
100 do. 82½	600 North-western 46¼
400 Pacific Mail 39⅜	300 do. ...b3. 46⅜
1000 do. 39½	700 do. 46⅜
300 do. 39⅝	100 do. ...b3. 46½
600 do. 39½	1800 do. 46⅜
400 do. 39⅜	300 Tol. & Wab. ..s3. 30¼
400 do. 39½	900 do. 30⅜
1000 do. 39⅝	100 St. L. & I. M. 26⅞
800 do. 39¾	100 do. 27
400 do. 39⅝	100 do. ...s3. 26½
200 do. ...b3. 39¾	100 C., C. & I. C. 9¾
900 do. 39⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. 30⅞
100 do. ...s10. 39½	1000 do. ...b3. 31
700 do. 39½	1000 do. 31
300 Erie 26⅜	500 do. 31⅛
300 do. 26½	500 do. ...b3. 31¼
100 do. 26⅝	600 do. 31½
200 do. 26½	700 do. 31⅜
200 do. 26⅜	500 do. ...b3. 31⅜
800 do. 26¼	900 do. 31½
1200 do. ...b3. 26¼	3100 do. 31⅜
800 do. 26⅜	100 Rock Island ..b3. 101½
10 Pittsburg 88¼	200 do. 101⅛
200 Del., L. & W. ..b3. 108¼	100 do. 101⅝
100 Chi., B. & Q. 106	200 do. ...b3. 101¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The stock market has been only moderately active, and the general movement irregular. The chief dealings were again, as yesterday, in North-western and Pacific Mail, though Ohios were not far behind these in amount of sales. North-western opened at 46⅛, was largely sold at this price and down to 45⅞, recovered to 46½, again declined to 46, and sold finally at 46⅜. The party who sold so freely yesterday at 47½ and under, appear to have been considerable buyers at the lower quotation. Pacific Mail was erratic and fitful, as usual, with a range from 39⅞ to 40⅛ to 39 to 39½, the last sale. Ohios were active at 31¼@30¾@31½@31⅜, closing firm at the latter price. Erie was steady until after the final quotation by cable, when the bears thought it safe to mark it down ½ ₱ cent. to 26⅜, or nearly ⅝ ₱ cent. below London. Western Union was among the steadiest, selling first and last at 82⅝, with only slight intermediate fluctuations. The Michigan Central took a fresh start upward to 82½, after more trade than usual. The market closed fully steady, after a day of most strenuous efforts on the part of the bears to break down the whole list, efforts which were attended with indifferent success.

Money remains abundant at 3½@3 ₱ cent., with large balances finally offered at the lower rate. There is a somewhat impoved borrowing demand for stocks. Pacific Mail is particularly wanted for delivery.

The semi-annual meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held to-day, and the regular Quarterly Dividend of *Two ₱ cent.* upon the outstanding capital stock was declared, payable on the 15th prox. Transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st inst., and reopen Jan. 16. From the report of the President, Mr. William Orton, published elsewhere in our columns in full, we learn that the business of the company has been highly prosperous. The comparative earnings are as follows:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
1874	$9,530,749	$6,454,089	$3,076,660
1873	9,282,033	7,047,016	2,235,017
	Inc. $248,716	Dec. $592,927	Inc. $841,643

These results, though not unexpected, are both gratifying and somewhat surprising. The gain in net earnings for the year is rather more than 27 ₱ cent., and has been produced by an increase of only 2½ ₱ cent. in the gross traffic, accompanied with a decrease of something over 9 ₱ cent. in the working expenses, affording conclusive evidence of the judicious and economical management of the company in the hands of its present directors, who are at the same time its largest stockholders, and who jealously guard the interests of all the proprietors as identical with their own. The saving in expenses has partly resulted from the decline in prices of supplies and material in consequence of last year's panic, while no reduction has been made in the salaries or wages paid. The hours of labor have, however, been moderately increased. The improvement in the gross earnings speaks more plainly than any fact which has recently come to our knowledge of the gradual but general revival of prosperity in the country at large, but more particularly in the great middle belt of territory extending from New-York westward to the Pacific—the region in which the gain spoken of has chiefly taken place. The telegraph is among the first of common carriers to feel the depressing effects of general unthrift in the business community, and its decided prosperity is a sure sign of general revival. An agreeable feature of the report is found in the large reduction in the tariff on long distances, and in the promise of an ultimate establishment of only four rates, the highest of which for any distance will be $1, a change which Mr. Orton thinks can be effected without reducing the company's dividends.

Government bonds are generally ¼ ₱ cent. better than yesterday, after a large and active trade. The chief exceptions are found in the Coupon 1867s and the new Fives, neither of which shows any improvement. The principal demand, altogether from domestic investors, has been for the registered issues—Sixes of 1881, 1867s, and 1865s, both old and new. We even heard of a considerable sale of Old 1865s, Registered, at a price fully ½ ₱ cent. above yesterday's rates. The market was quite strong at the close. Some moderate lots of 1862s continue to come from the Continent, the margin for importation being about ½ ₱ cent.

State Bonds are dull and rather lower, without any particular feature. For Railroad Bonds the rates were somewhat easier than yesterday, particularly for the Pacific Railroad issues, which closed as follows: Centrals, 95¾@96; Westerns, 88 bid; Union Firsts, 92⅛@92⅜; Union Land Grants, 88⅞@89; Union Sinking Fund, 77½@77¾.

London advices quote Consols ⅛ higher at 91⅝@¾ for money, and 92@92⅛ for the account. American securities steady to firm; '65s, old, 106⅜; '67s, 109½@⅝; 10-40s, 104⅜@½; and new fives, 103⅛@103¼. Erie lower at 24½@⅝. The rate of discount for prime three months' bills, in open market, is cheaper, at 5¼ ₱ cent., or ¾ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England minimum. French Rentes buoyant at 62f., 70c.

Gold has been moderately active, opening at 110⅞, selling at that price and 110 15-16 in the forenoon, recovering to 111⅛ sales and bid about noon, and declining at last to 110⅞ again. The market continues to show signs of the process of realizing on a stock of gold which was said, and partly believed, to have been all sold out a week ago, and it is even now doubtful whether the bull combination has succeeded in unloading completely. The price has been rallied several times, with some seeming firmness, but the supply of the "real article" does not fail, and it would be interesting to know how much longer it will take the bull party to get rid of the surprisingly large quantity which it appears they were compelled to buy in order to effect the recent upward movement. On Gold loans the rates were 1@2½ per cent. for carrying, the lower rate at the last. Gold clearings, $63,900,000; Gold balances, $2,291,085; Currency balances, $3,199,831; actual shipment of Specie to-day, $745,333, principally gold coin, per steamer Algeria; engagements for to-morrow, $200,000 gold coin.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82¾	82⅜	82½	82⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅛	39	39⅜	39⅝
New-York Central	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	102
Harlem	131	131	130¾	131
Erie	27⅛	26⅛	26¼	26⅜
Lake Shore	80⅛	79¾	80	80⅛
Wabash	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅜
North-western	46½	45⅞	46⅜	46½
North-western Pref.	61¾	61⅛	61½	61¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38½	38	38¼	38⅜
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	..	..	56¾	57¼
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	30⅝	31⅜	31½
Rock Island	101¾	101¼	101½	101⅝
Union Pacific	35½	35⅛	35	35⅛
Illinois Central	..	..	97	98
Chi., B. & Quincy	106	106	106	107
Chicago & Alton	..	..	101¾	102½
Chicago & Alton Pref.	..	..	106	109
Panama	114⅞	114⅞	114½	115½
Pittsburg	88¼	88	87⅞	88⅛
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅞	95⅛
Michigan Central	82½	80½	82½	82¾
Morris & Essex	99½	99½	99	99¾
Del., Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	108⅛	108¼
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	16½	16⅜	16¼	16½
Missouri Pacific	47	47	46¾	47¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	..	..	26	26½
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pf.	..	..	34½	35
Iron Mountain	27	26½	..	..
C., C. & Indiana Cen.	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
Am. District Tel. Co.	..	..	..	40
Atl. & Pac. Tel. Co.	18¾	18	18½	19½
Quicksilver	32¾	32¾	32½	33
Quicksilver Pf.	45½	44½	44½	45
Adams Express	114¼	114¼	114	114½
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	82½	83½
American Express	65¾	65¼	65	65¼
United States Express	64½	64½	64	64½

Total sales, 165,000 shares, including 28,600 North-west, 26,800 Pacific Mail, 22,000 Ohio, 19,200 Lake Shore, 16,200 Western Union, 11,800 Wabash, 10,600 Erie, 10,400 Union Pacific, and 4,300 Rock Island.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	115¾	116	5-20s, 1867, r.	115¾	116
Sixes, 1881, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1862, r.	112½	112¾	5-20s, 1868, r.	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1862, c.	112½	112¾	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1864, r.	114¼	114¾	10-40s, r.	112⅞	113
5-20s, 1864, c.	114½	114¾	10-40s, c.	113¾	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	116¼	116¾	Fives, 1881, r.	112¼	112½
5-20s, 1865, c.	116⅛	116¾	Fives, 1881, c.	112¼	112½
5-20s, 1865, n., r.	115	115¼	Currency 6s.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, n., c.	118⅜	118½	Gold	110⅞	110⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

Gold receipts	$421,028 30
Gold payments	1,554,602 86
Gold balance	52,945,979 64
Currency receipts	400,179 98
Currency payments	813,824 38
Currency balance	46,765,320 68
Customs	315,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	991,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,602,746
Currency balances	3,075,170
Gold exchanges	6,830,107
Gold balances	741,050

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin $69,000 on account of interest, and $734,000 in redemption of bonds. Customs receipts at Washington for week ending Dec. 5, $1,900,000. National bank notes received for redemption, $500,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83	39	H. & St. Jo., due '76.	99
Alabama 5s, '86	39	H. & St. Jo., due '86.	95
Alabama 8s, '86	50	H. & St. Jo., due '87.	95
Arkansas 6s, fund'd.	21	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.	108⅝
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	9	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108⅝
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B & N O	8	N. C. 6s N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	8	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off J. & J.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	8	N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.	16
Georgia 6s	79	N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	12
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	12
Georgia 7s, ind.	85	S. C. 6s	30
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	75	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	23
Louisiana 6s	25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	23
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	25	S. C. L. Co., '89, A. & O.	20
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	21	S. C. N. F. bds.	6½
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	21	Tenn. 6s, old	57
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	25	Tenn. 6s, new	57
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	25	Tenn. 6s, new series.	57
Louisiana 8s, L. b., '75.	25	Virginia 6s, old	38
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	39
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	38
Mo. 6s, due in '77	98½	Virginia 6s, con. b.	58¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98½	Virginia 6s, ex. m. c.	55½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98½	Va. 6s ex. m. c. 2d s.	42
Mo. 6s, due in '80	98½	Va. 6s, def.	11
L. b., due '81 to '91. in.	98		
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	101½		

The following were to-day's bids for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.	107	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	103
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs.	102	M. C. Con. 7s. 1902.	101¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bs.	99	M. C. 1st 8s. 1882 S. F.	111⅛
B., H. & Erie 1st.	22¼	N. J. So. 1st. 7s.	25
Chesa. & Ohio 6s, 1st	51½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100½
Chesa. & Ohio ex c.	40	N. Y. Central 6s, 1883.	97½
Chic. & Alton 1st.	109	N. Y. Central 6s, 1887.	100
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	100½	N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	97
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	107	N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	97
Louisiana & M. 1st, g.	83¼	N. Y. Central 7s, 1876.	101
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	97	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	111⅜
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	113	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. 1885.	108¾
C., R. I. & Pacific	108½	H. R. 7s, 3d 1875.	100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	100	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	107½
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	101½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	107¾
A. Dock & Imp. Bs.	102½	North Missouri 1st.	86
M. & S. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	107	Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F.	97⅝
M. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D	92	Ohio & Miss. Con.	96
M. & St. P. 7s, g., R. D.	84	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	80
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	75	Central Pac. Gold bs.	95⅝
M. & St. Paul 2d.	75½	Western Pac. bds.	88
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97¼	Union Pac. 1st bds.	92¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	89¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	88
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs	81¼	U. Pac. Inc. past due.	90
Chic. & N. W. R. g. bs.	80	U. Pac. Sink. Fund.	77½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	85	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	90
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	104	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	80½
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	101	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	111
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	106	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.	98½
Morris & E. 2d.	103	Cle. & Pitts. C. S. F.	102⅞
Morris & E., 1900.	94	Cle. & Pitts. 3d.	101
Morris & E. C.	94	C., C. & Ind. 1st.	69½
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	90½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	91
Erie 1st Ext.	103¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	71
Erie 1st Ind.	103	Alton & T. H. 1st.	104
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97½	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	80¾
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	70½
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	85	Tol., P. & War. 2d.	40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.	101	Tol., P. & War. C. 7s.	40
Ind. B. & W. 1st.	40	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	92½
M. So. & N. I. S. F 7 ₱ c.	104½	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	74
Detroit M. & Tol. bs.	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	73
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	99	Gt. West. 1st., '88	88
Lake Shore Div. bds.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	67¾
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	91½	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	70

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of November, 1874	$1,314,000
For the month of November, 1873	1,228,751
For the month of November, 1872	1,293,957
Earnings first eleven months, 1874	13,138,903
Earnings first eleven months, 1873	12,803,027
Earnings first eleven months, 1872	11,886,969

A dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* upon the Common and Preferred Stocks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the 2d of January, 1875. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 19, and be reopened Jan. 4.

The Directors of the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company have declared a dividend of *Two and one-half ₱ cent.* on the capital stock of that company, payable Jan. 4, 1875. The books will close Dec. 19, and reopen Jan. 5.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
26—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
33—Delafield vs. Thorn.
46—Smith vs. Simpson.
61—Smith vs. Cornell.
93—Busmann vs. Bradsbury.
99—Janye vs. Aronson.
108—Wait vs. Weller.
144—Allen vs. Overton.
149—Matter of Andrews.
161—Statton vs. Billings.
162—Shiels vs. Shiels.
177—O'Donovan vs. U. S. Glass Co.
185—Board of Supervisors vs. Miller.
190—Woodruff vs. Cadwell.
203—Matter of Keyser.
206—Rhinelander vs. Dixon.
211—Dietz vs. Dietz.
217—Collins vs. Sealey.
229—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
230—Alexander vs. Bennett.

Nos.
233—Imhorst vs. McCullough.
234—Barry vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
235—Dunker vs. Ridder.
262—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
263—N. Y., U. & O. R. R. Co. vs. Guest.
264—Loder vs. N. Y., U. & O. R. R. Co.
269—Donaldson vs. Aronson.
270—Andendrick vs. Wolf.
272—Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes, &c.
275—Widmayer vs. Stover.
278—Mansell vs. Denkler.
280—Lewis vs. Powers, &c.
283—Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes, &c.
286—Cummings vs. The Mayor, &c.
288—Clark vs. Burbank.
289—McKay vs. Fellows.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.
42—Hastings vs. Drew et al.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
117—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.
121—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
134—Bostwick vs. Frankfeld.
135—Trueauff, Administ'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
138—Met. Insurance Co. vs. N. Y. B. of Fire Underwriters et al.
141—Berdell vs. Mecker et al.
148—Bayard vs. Birdseye.
157—McBride vs. McBride et al.
158—Mariner vs. Bloss et al.
159—Sickles vs. Christianson et al.
160—People, &c., Colton vs. Ranson et al.
161—White vs. Livingston et al.
462—Francis vs. Reynolds et al.
163—Cochran et al. vs. Johnson et al.
164—Colton vs. Morrissey.
165—Foley vs. Green, &c.
166—Atlantic Savings Bk. vs. Brewster et al.

Nos.
167—Covel vs. Bloss.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
169—Johnson et al. vs. Andrews et al.
170—McNiff vs. Straut et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
172—Weetjen vs. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co. et al.
173—Boyd et al. vs. Cram.
174—Kade vs. Slater.
175—Kiernan vs. Abbott et al.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
177—White vs. Livingston et al.
178—Osgood et al vs. P. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
179—Kade vs. Lauber et al.
180—Green vs. Millbank et al.
181—Seltz vs. Smithson.
182—Cong Schaarny Lefila vs. The Mayor.
183—Bruce vs. Bruce et al.
184—Townshend vs. Norris.
185—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
186—Ritchie vs. Van Vieck et al.
187—Walker vs. Walker.
188—Bigelow vs. Jones.
189—Price vs. Price et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2170—Hyman vs. G. T. R. R. Co., of Canada.
992½—Rhende vs. McKinley.
1848—Alexander vs. Fowler et al.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
4420—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
4370—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4372—Finnigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
638—Watterman vs. Lyon.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2190—Averill C. P. Co. vs. American Central Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

Nos.
2192—Averill C. P. Co. vs. Fire Association, of Philadelphia.
835—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Mer. Bank of Canada vs. The U. R. R. Transportation Co. and P. M. S. S. Co.
1600—Gandy vs. Poullaine.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2946—Clark et al. vs. N. Y. W. and B. R. R. Co.
2334—Opelin vs. The Mayor, &c.
2388—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
3353—Barston et. al. vs. Hassen et al.
683—Ray et al. vs. Martin.
1499—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1961—Platt vs. Van Orden.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
877—St. Nicholas Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Bk. of New-York.
211—Bray, President, &c., vs. Coscitt.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.

Nos.
2115—Wilcox Silver-plate Co. vs. Green.
1921—De Esconasa vs. Koehler et al.
2137—Chandler et al. vs. Kernan.
2157—Schalk vs. Rose et al.
2163—Mathez vs. Neidig.
2167—Schuster vs. Lowenthal.
2169—Ward vs. Resenwald et al.
2175—Munt vs. Baker, Jr.
2179—Childs vs. Parsons.
2183—Dunn vs. Murphy.
2187—Meserole et al. vs. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
711—Birnbaum vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
733—Simon vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
787—Valentine vs. Beau et al.
431—Gleb vs. Schafer.
745—Grossmeyer vs. Heller et al.
721—Purdy vs. Spellman.
779—Barter vs. McGrath.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe &c.
741—Charlick vs. Bryant et al.

Nos.
717—Siler et al. vs. Hunter et al.
797—Payne, Administratrix, vs. Grand Street and Forty-second Street Ferry R. R. Co.
801—Barbour et al vs. Thompson.
557—Sutro et al. vs. Large, &c.
1139—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
724—Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlin et al.
726—Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
730—Bull's Head Bank vs. Barbyte et al.
680—Isaac vs. New-York Plaster Works.
712—Wagner vs. Thompson.
552—Heironymus vs. Petrie et al.
732—Simon vs. Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company.

Nos.
694—Chambover et al. vs. Cogney.
1540—Farfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
770—Cramsey, Jr., vs. Gaddis.
780—McArdle vs. Roehler.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
1495—Knight et al. vs. N. Y., B. & M. R. R. Co.
758—Day vs. Clark.
1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 14, 1874.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
225—Detschy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2241—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2242—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
2305—Gilmore vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
2230—Leary vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Tyler vs. McDonald.
1650—Friedman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern, assignee, vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Loew, J.

Case on, No. 1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
16—Cashman vs. Martin.
17—Same vs. Same.
18—Same vs. Same.
19—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
20—Cashman vs. Martin.
21—Same vs. Same.
22—Levy vs. Newhorn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
427—Luke vs. Smith.
1949—Munn vs. Beardsley.
1950—Same vs. Same.
1951—Same vs. Same.
2145—Foster vs. Drew.
793—Henry vs. Secor.
794—Wilson vs. Bucker.
795—Ward vs. Steers.
796—Schaefer vs. Wilhelm.

Nos.
799—Mack vs. Kearney et al.
800—Griffin vs. Hall et al.
801—Mackellar et al. vs. Cranmer.
802—Nelson vs. Brogan.
803—Burrows vs. Raphael.
804—Ackerman vs. Stoessel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
2128—Powderly vs. Cavanagh.
1974—Wasson vs. Bailey.
1354—Abraham et al. vs. Mittnacht.
771—Mayer et al. vs. Ess.
790—Rosenthal vs. Summerfield.
1015—Sohl vs. Horstman.
1965—Gade vs. Van Doren et al.

Nos.
805—Brinck vs. Pinckney.
807—Comstock vs. Ramsay et al.
808—Jackson vs. Butler.
810—Hayes vs. Schermerhorn.
814—Frainer vs. Russell.
815—Tuthill vs. Ehle.
817—Lee vs. Moral.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1112—Roussel vs. Lobenthal.
2043—Simonson vs. Cohen et al.
2115—Gill vs. Boyd, impleaded.
152—Moore vs. Schefer.
1732—Noyes et al. vs. Nebenzahl.
2000—Bursell vs. Loomis et al.
2149—Rickey vs. Palmer.

Nos.
1036—Porter vs. Wyman et al.
2055—Hoffman vs. Hoffman
1989—Schull et al. vs. Martyn.
335—Mahoney et al. vs. Johnson.
1533—Hyde vs. Berdell.
2006—Harris et al. vs. Thorson et al.
321—Noel et al. vs. Mittnacht.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John O'Brien, rape.
Thomas B. Wandell, grand larceny.
Peter Peterson, grand larceny.
James Thornton, grand larceny.
Albert Meyers, grand larceny.
Kate Reynolds, grand larceny.
Frank Kelly, grand larceny.
Alfred Linkart, grand larceny.
Henry Livingston, receiving stolen goods.
Henry Hoffman, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.

Richard, Croker, homicide.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 10: Nos. 25, 97, 112, 111, 69, 86, 64½, 101.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Davis.

Levy vs. Van Orden; Matter of Bunner; granted.
Conery vs. Manning; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event.
Paine vs. Curnen; granted.
Cooper vs. Arango; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.
Berrien vs. Franklin; granted.
Connolly vs. Dayton; memorandum for counsel. Nothing in the papers to show the amount of recovery.
Matter of Weld; granted.
Powell vs. Shepard; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Strakosch vs. Matsell et al.; opinion; motion denied.
Casserly vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company; granted.
Lacey vs. Allen; reference ordered.
Powers vs. Raynor; order granted.
Hilchen vs. Hilchen; reference ordered.
De Schweinitz vs. Steine; motion denied.
Abrahams vs. Grenell; motion granted. memorandum.
Weed vs. Weed; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.
Wilson vs. Barney; opinion; motion denied.
Woolsey vs. Trenor; motion granted; memorandum.
Beasley vs. City of Brooklyn; motion granted; opinion.
Security Bank vs. Moore; order granted.
Purdy vs. Schlesinger; motion denied without costs; memorandum.
Pratt vs. International Steam-ship Company; motion granted. Cause placed on the short cause calendar.
May vs. Wright; motion granted; memorandum.
Matter of Hoffer; report confirmed.
Keech vs. Keech; opinion. Motion denied.
Moffet vs. Tuthill; motion granted.
Newman vs. Martin; motion granted.
Boucker vs. Field; memorandum.
Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company vs. Paraf; motion granted.
Gray vs. Green; motion granted; memorandum.
Feldman vs. Stemmler; order granted.
Nichols vs. Underhill; granted.
Burchell vs. Hunt, motion granted.
Welsh vs. Clews; order settled.
Weatherhead vs. Weatherhead; motion granted.
Edelstein vs. Shandley; denied.
Haberkorn vs. Haberkorn; decree of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Donohue.

Welsh vs. Clews; case settled.
Weltjen vs. St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad Company; see opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Valentine vs. The Mayor, &c.; demurrer overruled.
Duparquet vs. Moneuse; demurrer sustained.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
By Judge Larremore.

Johnson vs. Judkins; findings settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Proceedings in the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874:

No. 119—Sarah L. Fitch, appellant, vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company, respondent. Argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 4—The Home Insurance Company, appellant, vs. William Watson et al. respondent. Argued by Thomas H. Hubbard, of counsel for appellant, and by Michael Nolan for respondents.

No. 21—Jane Patterson, Executrix, &c., respondent, vs. William G. Patterson, appellant. Argued by John Townsend, of counsel for appellant, and by Sterne Chittenden for respondent.

No. 100—James C. Ayer et al., respondent, vs. William A. Rabbe, appellant. Argued by D. McMahon, of counsel for appellant, and by Lucien Birdseye for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 89⅜c. cash; December, 90¼c.; 90⅜c. January; No. 3 Spring, 83¼c.@83½c.; Rejected, 78½c.@79c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c.@75c. cash; December, 72¾c.; May, new, 66½c. cash; January, new, 67½c.; Rejected, 62c. Oats steady; 54c. cash, December, and January; Rejected, 50c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 94c.@94½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Seeds—Timothy unchanged; Clover firm and in fair demand, at $5 60@$5 75. Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged. Pork opened dull, but closed active at 20c.@40c. higher; lowest figures, $19 40 cash; $19 90 February; $20 25 March. Lard opened dull, but closed active; $12 85 cash; $13 20 February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. On call of the Board this afternoon Wheat was easier at 89¾c. for January. Corn dull. Oats steady. Pork, $20 February; $20 40 March. Lard, $12 87½, cash; $13 30, February. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels, Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market dull; prices nominally unchanged; shipments, 1,100 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; market dull; prices 10c.@15c. lower; the range was $5 50@$7 25 for Scalawags to choice Heavy, with few sales at over $6 85; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market active; prices firm at $3@$5 25 for poor to choice; shipments, 1,000 head.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Wool—There is a very firm feeling with good demand from manufacturers, and full prices are now readily obtained; stocks of all kinds are quite moderate for the season; there is very little medium Delaine or Combing Fleece on hand, and available supplies of fine Fleece have been considerably reduced by recent operations. From present appearances stocks will be considerably reduced in December, and we look for a very firm market for some months to come. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX Fleeces at 53c.@56c.; XXX and Picklock are nominally 57c.@60c.; considerable of the fine Wool in the market is not offered at present, as higher prices are looked for; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces range from 49c.@52c.; common and good Western, 45c.@52c. In Combing and Delaine Fleeces the sales have been at 55c.@62½c.; a desirable lot is now difficult to find. In California Wool there has been no movement of importance, Spring selling at 25c.@40c.; Fall, 17c.@25c. In Pulled Wool there has been a fair business doing, and prices range from 37c.@55c.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 9.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Seed—Clover wanted at 8¾c.@10c. for State and Western; Flax commands $2. Flour—Less demand; Superfine, $3 87½@$4; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra, $5 25@$6 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 12½; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat unchanged. Rye held at 93c. Corn fairly active; sales of 70,000 bushels New Yellow at 81c.@84c.; White, 82c.@83c.; Mixed, 83c.@85c. Oats rather quiet; White, 67c.@68½c.; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Petroleum firm; refined, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Crude, 8¼c., in bbls.; 5¼c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1 02. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; prime Western, 35c.@36c.; choice Western, Rolls, 34c.@35c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 32c.@33c.; Western, 36c.@37c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—Flour higher on low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $4 40@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 50@$4 65; Double Extra Winter, $4 70@$4 80. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08¾@$1 09. Corn in improved demand; New, 67c.@69c.; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c. for Regular. Oats firmer; No. 2, 57c.@58c. Barley dull; sample lots No. 3 Spring, $1 20@$1 25; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 37½. Whisky steady, 98c. Pork in fair demand and lower; $19 50, spot; $19 75@$20, February. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Green Hams, 10⅝c. Hams in pickle, 11c. Bacon flat. Lard lower; 12¾c.@12⅞c., spot; 12¾c., December. Live Hogs dull and declining; Mixed, $6@$6 50; Packing, $6 75@$7 15. Cattle dull and unchanged; few buyers, and only poor qualities offering. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—Flour—Low grades scarce; Double Extra, $5; Treble do., $5 12½@$5 75; Choice do., $6@$6 50. Corn quiet; Mixed, 90c.@91c.; choice White, 92c. Oats firmer at 70c.@72c. Bran higher at $1 20@$1 25. Hay dull; Choice, $27 50. Pork dull at $21 25; February, $21. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, loose, 7¾c.; packed, 7¾c.@8c.; new, 10⅛c. Bacon dull and scarce; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Hams scarce; Choice New, 16c. Lard dull and lower; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15c. Sugar in fair demand and weaker; inferior, 4¾c.@5¼c.; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7¼c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@8¾c. Molasses firm and in fair demand; common, 40c.@42c.; fair, 47c.@50c.; prime to choice, 52c.@58c. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17¾c.@19c. Corn-meal dull at $3 80. Gold, 111. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼c. discount; Sterling, $5 39.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: 18,125 bbls. Flour, 50,900 bushels Wheat, 20,400 bushels Corn, 10,150 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley. Rail exports: 17,257 bushels Wheat, 14,030 bushels Corn, 8,400 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull and nominal; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 16; do., No. 2 do., $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn easy; sales of High Mixed at 80c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Oats dull; Western held at 56c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@9¼c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Cotton weak and lower; nothing doing; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and in good demand; White Southern, 75c.@83c.; Yellow do, 78c.@83c.; Mixed Western quiet at 80c.@85c. Oats firmer and in good demand; Southern, 66c.@69c.; White Western, 66c.@68c.; Mixed do., 64c.@65c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions weak; only a jobbing demand. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats very dull and nominal; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14c.@14¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but firm at 5c. Whisky quiet at $1 02½@$1 03.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 12@$1 14. Corn steady at 73c.@75c. Oats quiet but firm at 58c.@62c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 08@$1 10. Barley quiet but firm. Butter very dull and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and lower at $19 50, spot; $20, seller February; offered at $20, March; but no buyers. Lard unsettled; dull; sales of Steam at $12 62½@$12 70, spot; closing at 12½c., bid. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 6⅞c., spot; sales at 7c., February; 7½c., March and April; Clear Rib Sides nominally 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10½c. Bacon nominal; dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Green Meats lower; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Sides, 9½c.; Hams, 9½c.@10¼c. Whisky firm at 97c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No 3 White Wabash, $1 09½; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼; January, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 07½; No. 3 at $1 02. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 70c.@70½c.; December, 70c.; January, 71c.; Low Mixed, 69c.@69½c.; White, 71c.; no grade, 68½c.@68¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seeds offered at $5 60; no buyers. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 50; outside figures for choice. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 9.—Flour dull; nominal. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c.; No. 2 do., 88⅝c.; January, 89⅝c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 nominally firmer at 73c. Rye lower and unsettled; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, December, $1 28; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 10. Provisions weak; entirely nominal. Pork—Mess held firmly at $19 50, cash; $20 for February; Prime Mess, nominally, $17 50; Extra Prime Mess, $14 50. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 11c.@11¼c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c., loose; Boxed Middles, 9½c.@9¾c. Live Hogs quiet and easier at $7 50@$7 55. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 22. Corn quiet at 92c. for new High Mixed. Barley higher; sales of 3,500 bushels Canada at $1 50, delivered to the cars; 2,000 bushels State at $1 35. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 05@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, 65c.@66c.; Old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 53c.@55c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Live Hogs, $6 50@$7; receipts, 500.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Wheat dull. Rye, in the street, 90c.@91c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 65c. Corn dull and unchanged in price; sales of 1 car Low Mixed at 90c.; High Mixed is held at 92c. Barley firmly held; sales of 17 cars No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—Flour in good demand. Corn scarce and firm at 85c. Oats scarce and firm, 70c.@72c., in store. Pork dull and nominal, $21 50@$22, in store. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats lower and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 15½; No. 1, $1 12¼; Amber, $1 04½. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55c. Dressed Hogs dull at $7 55@$8 30. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Live Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market dull and declining; small sales at $6 10@$6 25 for Common; $6 50@$6 75 for Medium to Fair; $6 90@$7 for Good Packing; $7 20 for Choice Butchers'; most of the sales at $6 75@$7 00. Shipments, 300.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; Legal Test, 10¼c.; small lots at an advance of 1c.@2c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 9.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin dull at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 40 for Hard; $2 30 for Yellow Dip; $2 30 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 85.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 9.—Printing Cloths are a shade easier, and small sales made at a basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra 64x64.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton steadier; demand fair; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 5,934 bales; gross, 7,413 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to the Continent, 8,166 bales; sales, 9,500 bales; stock, actual, 156,844 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton easy and irregular; Middling, 13 15-16c.; net receipts, 4,372 bales; gross, 4,573 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,290 bales; to the Continent, 1,665 bales; coastwise, 875 bales; sales, 2,681 bales; stock, 99,056 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,665 bales; exports, coastwise, 725 bales; sales, 922 bales; stock, 82,312 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 3,407 bales; gross, 3,407 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,060 bales; coastwise, 1,960 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 54,513 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 9.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 3,899 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,471 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 51,057 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 24¾@25.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝@91¾. Erie Railway shares, 25.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5¼ per cent., which is ¾ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway shares, 24½@24¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 7⅜d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 7 7-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January at 7½d.; do., do., shipped January and February at 7 9-16d.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@47s. ₱ cwt.—Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Evening—Petroleum, 27f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Spanish Gold, 227@228; American, 238@239. Exchange quiet; on United States, sixty days, Currency, 106@108 premium; short sight, do., 110@112 premium; sixty days' Gold, 128@130 premium; short sight, 132@134 premium.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Judge Sutherland presided in the Court of General Sessions yesterday in the absence of Recorder Hackett, who was indisposed, District Attorney Horace Russell representing the prosecution. Henry Hartman pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was only fined $20, there being extenuating circumstances in his case.... Thomas Grady pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person and was sent to State Prison for two years.... Margaret Lally and Annie Duffy pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Norra Bronelli, an Italian, pleaded guilty to assault and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... William Tucker pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was sent to the Penitentiary for seven months.... James Berry, indicted for stealing a pocket-book on a Third avenue car, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years.... A lad named John Griffiths was found guilty of burglary on the premises of William E. Treadwell, No. 104 Warren street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $8 75. He was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.... James Brady, charged with attempting to steal a quantity of wearing apparel from the apartments of Mrs. Abalona Nash, No. 219 West Twenty-eighth street, on the 20th November, was found guilty of petit larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Love's Sacrifice—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Yorick—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters, Lupo, Mr. George Atkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Red Tape—The Widow Hunt—Mr. John S. Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Chilperic—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Smoke—Statue of the Period—Mr. W. T. Melville.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations; &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—At 11:30 A. M.—Lecture by Mr. George Vandenhoff—"Richard III."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

REPUBLICAN HALL.—Ladies' Fair of the Church of the Strangers.

TAMMANY HALL.—Billiard Contest between Messrs. A. P. Rudolphe and A. Garnier.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

We beg to state that we have established a new branch office of The Times at No. 1,257 Broadway, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. It will be open for business on Saturday morning next, and advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there. The office is situated between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and we hope will be an accommodation to our numerous advertisers and subscribers, who have long found it difficult to find time to visit our chief office, in Park row. In these days every large establishment must have a branch up town, and our largely-increasing business has rendered this step indispensable to us.

The Democrats are, as a matter of course, decidedly opposed to the new Congress meeting in March. The *only* policy before them which stands a reasonable chance of success is the policy of delay. If they can tide over next year without being called upon to explain what they want to do with the Government when they get it, their chances of success the following year will be immensely improved. Everybody can see that. Naturally, therefore, Mr. S. S. Cox is against the proposed session in March next, and says that if one is called he will endeavor to confine the scope of its action to "Committees of Investigation." And Mr. Fernando Wood—likely to be the Speaker of the next House—says of the early session: "We don't want one." No, they certainly do not. And that is all the more reason why they should have it. If they are worthy of confidence, they cannot too quickly prove it. If they are unworthy, the sooner the people know it the better.

The Pacific Mail Company has not yet produced any refutation of the charges brought against it by its Ex-President—charges which are enough to ruin it in the estimation of the public. The further statements made by our correspondent, "Cut-off," are also left unanswered. In fact, the whole affair has about as bad a look as can be imagined. The report on the condition of the company's steamers, made by a committee appointed for that purpose, does not improve the prospects of the concern. The Springfield *Republican* hits the nail on the head when it says, "The company's misbehavior endangers the continuance of the subsidy of Congress, and ought to. Not another dollar ought to be voted or paid to it, until it is compelled by law to furnish sworn quarterly statements of its business and liabilities, to the Secretary of the Interior." But the company has not even furnished a full and proper report to its own shareholders for eighteen months. And its Ex-President publicly states that its Managing Director said to him, and "made a clean breast of it," privately, while this same Managing Director was unanimously re-elected last Tuesday. Was there ever such a promising state of affairs for the timid capitalist of the period?

We are requested by Mr. Roach, the well-known shipbuilder, to state that he will be prepared in the course of a few days to give a full reply to the questions recently addressed to him, and to explain his connection with the Pacific Mail Company. We wish Mr. Roach would tell us all he knows while he is about it.

A first attempt was made yesterday to bring under the notice of Congress one of the numerous jobs which have been prepared by lobbyists and speculators. This particular sample is known as the "Texas and Pacific Railway Company." It is almost inconceivable that, in the face of all the exposures which have taken place of late years, another series of jobs should be ready for introduction into Congress. It is quite incredible that the Republican members of Congress should be willing to get themselves entangled in any such enterprises. Senator Scott, who at present stands godfather to the new scheme, is a Republican, and, of course, is acting from the best of motives—everybody does. But if Senator Scott does not understand that the day has gone by for immense subsidies, land grants, guarantees, and other devices for getting a new stock started in the market at the expense of the people, to be afterward used for simple gambling purposes in Wall street—if he does not know this, he must be a good deal behind the age, and will probably become wiser before he shuffles off this mortal coil altogether.

If it is not too late, Congress might even now remedy its neglect to authorize the President to refuse the Simonoseki indemnity from Japan. It is an error to say that our Government demanded payment of the amount due last Summer. The treaty of 1864 provided for the liquidation of the demand against Japan in installments. There was no possible excuse for the State Department to disregard the provisions of that treaty, which were to be executed just like any law, unless Congress interposed. The money was tendered, and could not, under the circumstances, be refused. If those rash critics who have been so swift to condemn the State Department will urge Congress to authorize the return of the cash, we may yet "do the handsome thing" by Japan and put out of the way a temptation to divide the indemnity money among jobbers. Yesterday there was a revival of an attempt to get at this fund as "prize money." The President suggests that, if we keep it, the fund should be devoted to the education of Japanese students in this country and the instruction of American youths in the Japanese language. It is tolerably certain that public opinion would applaud a tender of the indemnity to Japan, though it is now very doubtful if it would be accepted.

A watch with a history was yesterday presented to M. Oscar De Lafayette at Paris, by Minister Washburne, in behalf of the United States. This time-piece, which is a curious and unique affair, was given to the Marquis De Lafayette by Washington, as a souvenir of the revolutionary struggle which virtually terminated by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and in which Lafayette had borne an honorable part. When the Marquis was on his last visit to this country, in 1825, the watch was stolen from him at Nashville, Tenn. A year or two ago, it was discovered in a "second-hand shop" at Louisville, Ky., and was purchased for $75 by a gentleman who knew its historical value. Congress last Summer appropriated $300 for the purchase and restoration to the Lafayette family of this interesting piece of property which now finds its resting-place with the heirs of the illustrious name of Lafayette. It is not often that an article of so small intrinsic value has so remarkable a career nor such a fitting end to a chequered history.

Already we have tidings of the complete success of several of the scientific expeditions to observe the transit of Venus, which took place on Tuesday. Dispatches received from Cairo, Suez, Thebes, and Northern India report fortunate results with the photographic apparatus; but at one station—Shanghai—cloudy weather obscured the sun's disk. News from the stations south of the equator will be awaited with much interest, as upon the accuracy of their observations will depend the final value of the whole. It is one of the commonplace wonders of our day that we receive so quickly any information from these distant and widely-separated points.

Of the late Ezra Cornell, whose death is announced in our columns to-day, it may be truly said that he has been gathered to his fathers full of years and honors, and after a life of activity, usefulness, and integrity. His career was like that of so many of our best-known citizens that it may be called nobly American. He began life poor, devoted himself assiduously to an honorable calling, achieved high success, filled various offices of public and private trust, wisely expended his wealth, endowed institutions designed to benefit and elevate his fellow-men, and finally left his best monument in the university that bears his name. Though he dies at an age when he might have been expected to pass many more years on earth, his life was so busy and his public activities were so numerous, that his biography will read like the record of a much longer life. His work has been well done, and numberless hearts will suffer a pang of personal bereavement to-day when it is said that he has dropped out of the ranks of the living.

One very disgusting part of the accusations against Mr. Beecher has been finally disposed of by the verdict against Mr. Moulton in Miss Proctor's libel suit. It suggests a want of both tact and manliness to have ever allowed this issue to be brought to trial. The libel complained of was confessedly indefensible, and the straightforward way would have been to at once retract it in as public a manner as it had been made, with such apology as the circumstances of its publication imperatively demanded. As a penalty for shilly-shallying over the matter and devising endless excuses for postponement, Mr. Moulton has to pay some four thousand dollars of costs. The penalty is certainly not too severe for the offense.

FIRST MOVE OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

On Tuesday the inflationists in the House plunged headlong into an extravagant defense of their notions. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is almost a monomaniac on the subject, introduced his famous interconvertible bond and legal-tender bill, and supported it in a twenty-five-minute speech, full of the wildest pretensions. If we were to judge Mr. Kelley's claims for his bill by their intrinsic soundness, or by the possibility that they could ever be realized, we should dismiss them at once. But Mr. Kelley is to some extent a representative man. Though himself perfectly sincere and conscientious, he is backed in this measure by Ben. Butler, who would not touch it if he did not think it had the elements of popularity in it. His scheme was a favorite one with the late Mr. Horace Greeley, who preached it to a large following for many years. Its fundamental idea crops out every now and then in Labor Conventions and the platforms of reform parties, especially in the West. And it is, on the surface, so apparently simple, and so attractive to the great mass of men, who think only superficially of the subject, that it is worth while examining the essential features of the plan and pointing out wherein it must entirely fail to meet the expectations of its friends and advocates.

In the first place, the bill can never do what Mr. Kelley says it will do, without an issue of greenbacks beyond the amount now out. This should be distinctly understood. Mr. Kelley starts with the proposition that the Government shall issue a certain amount of 3.65 per cent. bonds, exchangeable for greenbacks, and that when the holders of the bonds wish their greenbacks, they can give up their bonds and get them. But he does not begin at the beginning. He adopts the device of the Irishman, who, when he learned that the second tooth would be pulled for half the price asked for pulling the first, concluded to commence at the second. If Mr. Kelley's bill were to become a law, in the shape he now describes it—we have not this year's bill by us—the Government could only issue so many 3.65 per cent. bonds as would equal the amount of greenbacks now in the market for which no more than that rate can be had. This amount might be considerable, but it would not buy $500,000,000 of bonds, as Mr. Kelley thinks his bill would enable the Government to do. It would not increase the currency, but diminish the portion of it which is in actual circulation. Moreover, it would not be safe for the Government to use even the amount offered to it for the purpose of buying bonds, because that amount might at any moment be called for. Then the Government would immediately have to resell its bonds, perhaps at a discount, to repay its demand loans. Thus it will be seen that *unless there is given to the Government a power of unlimited issue of notes,* this bill can never result in saving any interest to the Government.

But let us suppose that the scheme should start from its logical beginning, and provide that the Government should issue greenbacks in unlimited quantities, and should put them into circulation by buying six per cent. bonds, or buying gold with which to purchase six per cent. bonds. How would that work? Just as any other form of unlimited inflation. The holders of the six per cent. bonds would not sell unless they could get a price high enough to pay them a profit. They can now get, say, six per cent. in gold, or 6 84-100 per cent. in greenbacks. The new greenbacks would only be sure of bringing 3.65 per cent. in currency. The bondholders would, therefore, not sell for less than $200 for $100, and the Government would have to pay just as much interest as ever. In point of fact, its expenditures would be greatly increased, for the enormous issue of greenbacks required would enhance the cost of everything and greatly impair the national credit, so that for every dollar spent for labor or material now, the Government would have to pay more than a dollar, probably at least two dollars.

But Mr. Kelley says that the operation of his bill will diminish the demand for gold, and so tend to remove the premium on it. Here again he has got things wrong end foremost. He imagines that the demand for gold is caused by the lack of circulating medium. But it is not. The fact is that there is very little demand for gold existing at the present time in the United States. It is required for duties on imports, and for the arts, and for very little besides. It is not used as circulating medium at all. What we call the premium on it is really the discount on greenbacks. When we say that gold is worth 112, we mean that $100 in greenbacks is worth only $89 28. Obviously, if we could get greenbacks still more easily than we can now—if there were no check on their issue, and no definite prospect of their payment—all of which would happen under the Kelley scheme, our $100 greenback would bring still less in gold than it now does.

Our readers will see readily enough that at the root of poor Mr. Kelley's craze lies the notion that greenbacks are money. They are not. They serve some of the purposes of money, because the law makes them a tender for private debts; because we can get nothing better in their stead; and because we expect they will some day be paid. But in themselves they are only a debt. They are a species of sight draft, payable in taxes, but dishonored because no taxes have been levied to meet them. As we have already pointed out the President's proposition to repeal the Legal-tender act at a fixed day has this supreme merit: it strips from the greenbacks the disguise which they have so long worn, and reveals to the dullest comprehension that they are a debt, and must be paid.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, is the author of a decision of the General Term of that court, which has a very special interest for the tax-payers of this City. The decision reverses a judgment obtained against the City, amounting, with interest, to $540,000, and being absolute and final, represents a very considerable benefit to the City Treasury. But, apart from the amount involved, the decision is of the very highest importance, from the principles which it clearly establishes in regard to the unconstitutionality of various provisions of the annual tax levies of past years. These bills, which for about twenty years were the rallying points of corruption at Albany, frequently went beyond the purpose expressed in their titles. For instance, in regard to the claims now finally disposed of, the tax levy of 1860 authorized the Mayor and Common Council to make certain special agreements, extending over a period not exceeding five years, for the cleaning of the streets of the City. Under the very indefinite power thus conferred, the contract was awarded to one Andrew J. Hackley at the rate of $279,000 per annum for five years. Suit was brought and judgment was obtained by the assignees of the contractor for unpaid balances of this contract, now amounting, as stated, to over half a million of dollars.

Among the curiosities of the case is the testimony of the contractor to the effect that while his bid was under consideration by the Common Council, he received an anonymous communication suggesting that if he deposited $40,000 in a certain place his bid would be confirmed. Hackley obtained either the sum specified, or a sufficient proportion of it to satisfy his anonymous correspondent, and, having deposited the package containing it on a table in an empty room of the City Hall, his bid was confirmed that night. The decision simply adverts to the strong presumption of bribery thus afforded, without selecting this as one of the grounds for dismissing the claim. The grounds chosen for this purpose are two-fold: first, it was contrary to the purpose of the tax levy, as declared in its title, to invest the Mayor and Aldermen with the power of binding the City to a contract for a term of five years, and it was equally inconsistent with that purpose to permit this contract to be made in a manner totally at variance with that prescribed by the organic law of the City. Second, the contract being in the nature of a bargain between the Municipality and Hackley for the performance of certain personal services on the part of the latter, he had no right to assign it to others without the express sanction of the Common Council. Even had the provision of law authorizing the Hackley contract been constitutional, the assignees could not legally recover the sums claimed by them.

Under the first head, Judge Daly makes the following very just remarks: "The effect of this provision was to authorize a contract to be made for a term of five years, at a yearly outlay for the whole period absolutely limitless in amount. If such authority could be conferred, * * * then it would be lawful for the Legislature to add to each item of appropriation in the annual tax levy an authority to the officers of the Corporation to contract for expending a much greater amount for any number of years afterward, without any of those restrictions and limitations which the charter provides. The result would be that each tax levy, under pretense of being a mere authority to raise money to carry on the Municipal Government for the current year and regulate the expenditures of the money to be raised, would become authority for binding the City for successive years to the payment of whatever sums the Municipal officers might choose to contract to pay." In point of fact, provisions of successive annual tax levies have been used for these very purposes, and there are millions of dollars claimed from the City which arise out of just such contracts as the one now declared by the concurring voice of the Judges of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas to be unconstitutional. It will be the fault of the legal representatives of the Corporation if very effective use is not made of the emphatic and sweeping decision in the present case.

The Devlin case, which was the representative one on the part of these Hackley claimants was defended for years on behalf of the City by some half dozen lawyers without success. Its conduct was transferred to Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins about a year ago, and after a great deal of hard work he has brought it to the present successful termination. It is claimed on behalf of Mr. Hawkins that in fifteen months he has defended twenty-three actions and proceedings in the courts on behalf of the City, and has succeeded in all of them. He has thus been instrumental in saving to the City more than two and a quarter millions of dollars. That is unquestionably the best answer he can make to the corrupt pack of journalistic and political assailants who have never tired of impugning his motives, and misrepresenting the nature of his services to the tax-payers.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

One of the most interesting volumes in criminal reform and penal science which has been published for many years is that just issued by the National Prison Association of the United States, of which Dr. Wines is the well-known Secretary. We get in its instructive pages, at a glance, the condition of all the penitentiary and reformatory institutions of the country, and how general is the influence of certain familiar causes of crime. It appears that, in all the thirty-seven States, only one—Delaware—is without a State prison. New-York has four—three for men, and one for women; Indiana has three; Pennsylvania, two; Iowa, two; and Massachusetts has just passed a law opening one for women, besides the one for men. The total number of State prisons is forty-four. The total value of their real estate is estimated at $13,850,000, and their personal property at $1,947,000. To guard and care for the large band of men, women, and children who are punished in these institutions there are employed 1,495 officials, at the combined annual salaries of $1,012,725.

The cost of crime in all these prisons is $3,045,789 per annum. Yet this is not all unreturned expense, for the prisoners themselves continue to produce, and the returns from their labor amount to the important annual sum of $1,413,973, so that the average earnings of each prisoner show the large sum of $121 per annum, or, for the 6,544 engaged in productive labor, an average annual sum of $173. As the average annual cost is only $172 for each prisoner, it is obvious that the prisoners employed in productive labor support themselves, and are of no expense to the community. The cheapest prison is that in North Carolina, where each convict costs only $89 per annum; the dearest is that in Utah, where every prisoner costs the handsome sum of $609. The variety of industrial occupations in these penal institutions is remarkable.

In some States of the South the convicts build railroads, work mines, and raise cotton; in Texas they are engaged in important manufactures; in New-York the mining and manufacture of iron is carried on by them, and in one prison (Sing Sing) the most profitable labor is laundry work. The West often employs them for what they so much need, the manufacture of agricultural machinery, and in one of the prisons of Indiana the sole industry is the manufacture of railroad cars. In two of the Southern prisons much attention has been turned recently to agriculture as an employment. It is obvious from these statistics that the prison system of the United States has developed a remarkable success in the variety and the profitableness of its industries. This, however, we conceive to be mainly due to the indifference and the prosperity of the outside industrial classes. As soon as in the various States the working people feel themselves pressed by competition, they will begin to attack the trades in the prisons and prevent any industry which may compete with outside labor.

The causes of crime naturally come up in clear light in these interesting reports. It need not be said that ignorance heads the dark list of influences which conduct to the prison. Nearly one-half (forty-eight per cent.) of all the convicts of the country cannot read or write, and only one in a hundred has a superior education. Drink, too, figures gloomily in the sources of crime. Forty per cent. are habitual drunkards; thirty-nine per cent. are moderate drinkers, and only twenty-one per cent. are temperate. A sad feature, also, in these statistics, is the number of minors. More than *one-fifth* of all these prisoners are mere boys, ranging from childhood to twenty years. In one prison nearly one-half of the convicts are young lads, in another nearly a third; and two-thirds of all the inmates are under thirty years of age. When one reflects how large a proportion of these youth are the children of crime and poverty, brought up, without fault of their own, away from the good influences of church and school, and falling into crime even in earliest childhood, we may feel how deep is the responsibility of society for this melancholy feature of our prisons. One-half of the convicts ignorant of even reading and writing, and one-fifth in boyhood, are facts which should arouse all the humane throughout the country to so establish popular education, and so promote moral teaching among the poorer classes, that at least one great cause of crime may be removed. When education, both moral and mental, permeates the lowest strata of our society, there will be a vast change in the number of convicts and in the expenses for crime.

TRADES-UNIONS.

The decline of trades-unions in this City during the past year is a subject of congratulation to both employer and employed. The rapid and unprecedented falling off in membership indicates that a large number of mechanics have at last seen the folly of being connected with such societies, and that they will no longer be controlled by them. No fewer than 7,000 mechanics and 2,000 laborers have left the unions since 1873, being about twenty per cent. of the strength of the organizations as they stood a year ago. To whatever cause this decline is due, the result cannot fail to prove beneficial to the workman, and the influence which the movement is likely to exercise among those who still remain connected with the unions is likely to be productive of much good.

Hitherto a really good mechanic was out of place in a trades-union. He surrendered his own will to others, he became the slave of a despotic society whose arbitrary rules he was bound to obey, and he joined unnecessary and frivolous strikes, while his family in the meantime suffered extreme privations. He never, by any chance, derived the slightest advantage from the connection, and had he retained liberty of action he could at all times obtain work at wages equal to, if not greater than, those paid to society men. In condemning trades-unions, as at present constituted, we do not mean to deny to any body of men the right to associate for mutual protection. If working men's unions were wisely governed and judiciously controlled, there would seldom arise an occasion when it would become their duty to strike. They seem to forget that in a City like this, where the supply of labor is at the best of times beyond the demand, the chances of a strike resulting in success are very poor indeed, considering, too, that at no time, perhaps, did the society men number more than half the hands in the various trades.

During the past two or three years the strikes which have taken place were generally ill-advised, and in consequence of their frequent recurrence employers of labor gradually began to get rid of trades-unionists, and gave a preference to non-society men whenever the latter applied for work. This accounts in a great measure for the falling off in the trades-unions, those who left having, as a rule, found employment. The first breach of any magnitude in the ranks of the trades-unions occurred about two years ago, when the piano-makers struck for higher wages. The manufacturers considered that they could not, with justice to themselves, comply with the demands of their employes, and after a long period of idleness the men went back to work at the old rates. The union was broken up, and the hours of labor fixed at ten instead of eight, as had been demanded by the strikers.

The cabinet-makers, another large body, have all but followed the example of the piano-makers, only 1,000 out of 6,500 being union men. The cooper's society also shows signs of great weakness, forty per cent. of the members having fallen off since 1873. The building trades show a decline of twenty-five per cent., the painters fifty per cent., the Crispins twenty-five per cent., and the cigar-makers thirty per cent. The only trades which seem to have maintained their strength are the horse-shoers, tailors, hatters, and 'longshoremen. The recent ineffectual strike of the latter body is sure to lessen their numbers, but if it teaches them wisdom in the future the strike will not have been in vain.

When trade becomes depressed, business dull, and profits light, the workman cannot reasonably expect the same remuneration for his labor as when trade is brisk and larger profits realized. When this is understood by the working classes, and when they show a desire to meet the capitalist in a fair manner, we may expect to see the latter act in a like spirit of fairness, and by this means put an end to the baneful practice of strikes, which has done so much to retard the prosperity of this City.

OUR COOKERY.

It is highly probable that, if the dull season had lasted a little longer, and Congress had not come upon us with its distractions, we might have had a national discussion on the subject of our cookery. The signs that the time was ripe for it were numerous; soda biscuits and pie had been attacked with vehemence; and indigestion was spoken of as a sin in many a pulpit, and on many a platform. Lovely woman did not escape criticism; she was plainly informed that she ought to know how to cook much better than she does, so that she need not be obliged to commit that delicate charge to the precarious mercies of ill-trained domestics. She was warned that by her negligence she was assisting at the consummation of a mighty evil. The race was in danger, and the intellects of American men were suffering with their stomachs. There was an ominous growling in the air, which foreboded danger to boarding-houses and cheap hotels. French cooks smiled as they thought on the probable increase of their salaries, and house-servants began to look carefully in the receipt-books before betaking themselves to the preparation of dinner. But suddenly the agitation passed away before the pressure of stronger excitements, and the culinary horizon was once more clear.

We need radical reform in our national cookery, but we are not likely to get it for many a year. Some day, at a far distant period, America will be the land of the perfect *cuisine*, all the excellences taken from the diets of half a dozen nations having been carefully molded into one, and preserved for the express delectation of the "coming man" of this continent. But we are now in a process of slow and painful transition, from primitive methods of hastily preparing food to the perfect knowledge which makes the *menu* of even a Parisian *bourgeois* so complete and irreproachable. So long as we have no more leisure, as a nation, than we at present possess, we shall not all have good cookery. A race which, considered in the aggregate, is not willing to give more than fifteen minutes to the refined pleasure of dinner, does not deserve to know what that pleasure is. The general run of people encourage slatternly and unhealthy cookery by the small estimation in which they seem to hold their dinner. "I don't think much of a hired man," once said a stout farmer, "who can't eat all he needs in ten minutes." A whole catalogue of ignorance was disclosed by that single remark. Yet the hired man would doubtless have stared had he been seated beside any one who did not bolt his food. The meal of some of the European working men, with its repose and total absence of anything like haste, would seem to him the supremest folly. Yet, despite his vigorous exercise and bluff habits, the common laborers in America often suffer from dyspepsia, and are sometimes slain by it. They die without knowing that the housewives who are zealous to please and serve them are really their executioners.

Although we are all willing enough to admit that distinctively American cookery, as found in hotels, in many boarding-houses, and generally in public, is as bad as it well can be, the old folks who were reared in the country will tell us that there was no fault to be found with the cooking to which they were accustomed in their youth, and that they cannot understand the change which has come over people with regard to their food. Indigestion was probably much more rare in New England half a century ago than it is now. Perhaps its prevalence is not entirely due to bad food and haste in eating it, but somewhat also to other reckless disregards of health in the rush and hurry of business; to the worries which the American takes on so easily, and rids himself of with such difficulty; to the artificial overheating of the houses in cities, and to a general indisposition to active recreation. There is really much more said against our cookery than is exactly fair; yet there is certainly enough that is faulty in it to be critical about. One finds it difficult to imagine why the people of some of the Western, Southern, and South-western States, who live in lands which almost literally flow with milk and honey, can content themselves with "hog and hominy" as their chief diet; or why, in some of the most cultivated regions of New-England or the Middle States, one often comes upon a tavern or a home where the table is loaded with everything that is fatal to a properly-trained digestion. It is not strange that the people who fry beefsteaks and drink bitter black coffee morning, noon, and night, should take gloomy views of life, and should consider it absurd to make a meal in some respects a pastime. Not until they learn the full value of living for some other purpose than mere work, not until they know how to appreciate the dignity of well-chosen leisure in the intervals of effort, will they make a careful and thorough study of cookery, or will they get wholesome and well-prepared food served to them in public restaurants and the great majority of hotels.

TENNESSEE.

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS BY COLORED SOCIETIES—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND HARMONY.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The Presidents of the various colored societies of this city have organized a society called "The Knights Brotherhood and Monumental Association," the objects of which are set forth in a long address to the colored people, published this morning. The objects are to discard all old political ties, and cultivate and maintain permanent peace with the white people of the South in accordance with the dying words of Thomas Swan, late President of the Poll Bearers. In their preamble and resolutions they say:

"We are fully aroused to the consciousness that we have been for years dupes of crafty, designing, unprincipled men, whose only object was their own personal aggrandizement, irrespective of means or results, to our injury. They have shorn us of our pecuniary accumulations, the result of weary years of toil, even pennies accumulated by our youth and little fledgelings. All this we could bear, but they left us despised by our only true friends, through their knavish representations and unmitigated falsehoods. Our experience in this direction, for which we have amply paid, invites change on our part. Therefore, invoking the sheltering ægis of Almighty God, in whose goodness, mercy, and wisdom we trust for our future guidance, we resolve that, embracing the honest, truthful advice of our late friend, Thomas Swan, we now and forever shake off those unwarranted fears that have been created in, and preyed as burglars upon, the minds of our simple people. We are at last convinced that they were the fictions of political incendiaries who have sacrificed and led us into our present trouble, and we now pledge ourselves as representatives of our societies henceforth to sever all affinity and past relations with all men whose only value resulted in plunder and strife. We regret the blindness of the past, that has alienated the kind feelings of our true friends, and in our effort to improve in the future, we pledge our faith mutually to each other, and to all whom it may concern, that hereafter we will sustain no man for office unless he be thoroughly identified with the people of the soil, and in full, truthful accord with our earnest desire to cultivate peace, harmony, and industry among the races."

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct two errors in your very interesting article, in this morning's paper, on the transit of Venus. It is there stated that I was the original proposer of the photographic method of observation, and that I avoid certain difficulties by using a telescope forty feet long. Neither of these statements is true. The use of photography was too obvious to escape notice the moment it was found possible to make photographs of the sun. I have never used a telescope forty feet long; but, when my advice was asked by the committee having in charge the preparation for the American expedition, I recommended a short instrument, in which the enlargement of the image is obtained by the intervention of an enlarging lense between the objective and the plate. I make this correction, because not to do so would be an injustice to those French and American gentlemen who have proposed and are using the long telescope.

Lewis M. Rutherfurd.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1874.

OBITUARY.

HON. EZRA CORNELL.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, one of the most eminent citizens of this State, died at Ithaca yesterday at 1:26 P. M. Mr. Cornell was born at Westchester Landing, Westchester County, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1807. He removed with his parents to De Ruyter, Madison County, when he was twelve years of age, and being compelled to work earlier in life than many boys, he had but few educational opportunities. He made the most, however, of such advantages as were within his grasp, and in manhood was possessed of as much useful knowledge as many who had had the benefit of expensive schooling. He was a natural mechanic, and although never serving a regular apprenticeship at any trade, became well acquainted with the use of tools and machinery in a very short time, and turned the knowledge thus acquired to excellent advantage during his lifetime. Shortly after the invention of the magnetic telegraph Mr. Cornell became interested in the discovery, and devoted his time, talents, and energies to its introduction. He was justly regarded as one of its greatest supporters, and delighted in relating to his friends the difficulties experienced by him in convincing the public that it was of any practical use. In the days spoken of by him, Prof. Morse himself and other projectors of the telegraph were regarded as visionaries. They were compelled to give exhibitions of the working of the new invention on Broadway, after the fashion of showmen, to raise money enough to carry on their experiments, and push the enterprise to a successful issue. Finally, in the Spring of 1844, the first telegraph line established in the United States was constructed between Baltimore and Washington, and the practicability of the new invention was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Cornell who had, in his devotion to his chosen pursuit, suffered many privations, now began to reap the benefits of his zeal for and faith in the magnetic telegraph. He was employed in the construction of various lines in different parts of the country, and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He was a large stockholder and officer in the Western Union Line from its organization until about a year since, when he sold out his shares. Mr. Cornell amassed wealth from the returns of his telegraph stock and other ventures, and dispensed of his means with great liberality. His first public act of benevolence was the endowment of a public library in Ithaca, which he had made his home, a project in which he expended some $50,000. His next act of liberality was the building and endowment of the Cornell University, now situated at Ithaca, where all branches of learning should be taught. Congress in 1862 passed an act granting public lands to the various States and Territories which would provide agricultural schools and colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this act land scrip representing 989,000 acres was given to New-York State. This land was selected in the West, and appropriated, conditionally, by the Legislature to an institution supposed to be deserving of it. The stipulations of the contract, however, were not fulfilled, and in 1865 the land was transferred to Cornell University, upon certain conditions, among which was one that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution $500,000, and another that one student from each Assembly District in the State should be afforded the opportunity of being educated free of cost. Mr. Cornell paid the $500,000, and in addition munificently contributed about 200 acres of land, with buildings, as a site for the university and farm, and subsequently made other donations, amounting to upward of $110,000. The lands granted by Congress were disposed of to good advantage by the founder of the institution, and it now stands on a substantial basis. Since its establishment other wealthy men have endowed it with large sums of money, and Mr. Cornell, like Peabody, Peter Cooper, and similar great philanthropists, has had the satisfaction of seeing, before his death, the result of the benevolences created by him successful and flourishing. The university is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the State, and with its beautiful grounds and admirable arrangements, rendering it in every way a college of the first order, is a noble monument to the memory of its founder. The deceased for many years past took a great deal of interest in politics, and was a member of the State Legislature for six years, representing the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, and Broome, in the Senate in 1865 and 1866, the period the charter was granted to the Cornell University by the State. He was at one time President of the State Agricultural Society, and at the time of his death was president and director of several railroads, banking and manufacturing companies, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, and the public library which he had established. His fatal illness, which was of many months duration, was directly caused by overwork in the various public enterprises with which he was connected. The news of his death was announced in Ithaca by the tolling of the great bell of the University, and there were unmistakable evidences of sadness among the community. The funeral will take place probably on Sunday next, and a large number of public bodies have announced by telegraph their intention of being represented thereat. Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, prominent in the Republican Party, and Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a son of the deceased, left this City with his family yesterday afternoon for Ithaca immediately after hearing of his bereavement. Mr. Cornell's old friends and associates in this City were much pained at the intelligence of his death.

CANADIAN OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—The *Globe*, in an editorial on President Grant's Message, says: "Altogether the Message is eminently peaceful, moderate, and practical. The tone assumed toward other Governments is conciliatory, yet manly. The view taken of internal troubles is moderate and impartial; while the changes recommended are both practical and practicable. The document will give the writer an additional claim to the character of a prudent administrator, and an eminently safe, if not brilliant, statesman and First Magistrate."

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 9.—J. H. Devereux was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and to-day took the oath of office and qualified for the position.

PACIFIC MAIL HOCUS-POCUS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

THE "STATEMENT" NOT YET FORTHCOMING—MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS YESTERDAY—THE ROACH CONTRACTS—THE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY—MR. HATCH'S WAY.

The great "statement" has not yet appeared, nor, according to Mr. Guion, is it likely to appear for some time. The chicken is hatched, but for a few days, at least, only the Directors are to enjoy the privilege and felicity of beholding and admiring its beautiful plumage. During the morning hours yesterday the Managing Director and executive officer sat in his arm-chair, doubtless engaged in forging thunderbolts of wrath to be launched anon at the devoted head of THE TIMES. Altering the name, the description given by Barham of Doldrum in the "Row in an Omnibus" gives a happy picture of Hatch at the moment:

"Hatch, the manager, sat in his chair,
With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air."

Toward noon, however, the Managing Director and executive officer brightened up, and deigned to inform the reporters that the statement was ready, and would be given to the public to-morrow, without fail. There would positively be no further postponement. The figures were all straight, the arithmetic man—or was it the financial man?—of the *World* had examined them and pronounced them correct, and their appearance, he (Hatch) felt assured, would cover the assailants of the management of Pacific Mail affairs with confusion. Events demonstrated that Mr. Hatch, in pledging himself to the publication of the precious document to-day, was reckoning without his host, that is, unless the statements made by Mr. Guion to a reporter of THE TIMES, in an interview printed below, prove to have been erroneous.

At 1 o'clock the Directors held a session. Of course, the meeting was held with closed doors. Indeed, the modesty that characterizes the conduct of the Pacific Mail Directors in this respect is beyond all praise, though some captious critics might feel inclined to regard it as excessive. Mr. Fogg was present at the meeting, but whether accompanied by his "expert" or not could not be ascertained. The Directors remained in session until 5 P. M., but all information as to the nature of the business they transacted beyond Mr. Hatch's bare assurance that the "statement" had been submitted to them was refused to the reporters.

On the street Pacific Mail affairs proved the engrossing topic of discussion, and, if expressions of public opinion amount to anything, it is pretty clear that the company is in a bad way. It was reported that some of the holders of the stock propose to call a meeting, and appoint a committee of their own number, in whom they could repose confidence to examine into the real condition of the finances of the company. Among the matters which it was suggested it would be well to inquire into were the character of the contracts with John Roach, and what connection, if any, they had with lobbying transactions, and also the recent sale of one of the ships of the company to the Japanese Government, which it is stated was a job of rather large dimensions.

The full history in relation to the appointment of J. S. Cox, the present San Francisco agent, of which something was told in THE TIMES of yesterday, is full of interest, as illustrative of the way in which the Managing Director contrives on all occasions to have his own way despite of opposition and regardless of the interests of the company. It also proves that in engineering a salary grab Mr. Hatch possesses abilities of the highest kind, and is fully the equal of even Ben Butler himself. Cox was under salary at first at the rate of $3,000 per annum. In April last he made an application for an increase, modestly requesting that his salary be fixed at $6,000 a year. Mr. Hatch took charge of the application, made a personal matter of it, urged it by every means in his power, and despite the opposition of some of the Directors, succeeded in having it granted by the board. This, one would think, ought to have satisfied him. But it didn't, for as Managing Director he adroitly "managed" to have the resolution dated back so that his creature Cox might receive the increased pay from the day of his appointment. Even here he could not rest; his affection for Cox knew no bounds, for soon afterward he introduced a resolution in the board asking that Cox's salary be again doubled—that is, made $12,000. This proposition was vehemently opposed by the President of the company and some other of the Directors, and, indeed, was the first cause of dissension in the board. Mr. Sage said that it was out of all reason to give such a large salary, and asked Mr. Hatch "How much do you get?" "Ten thousand," said Hatch. "But I hope soon to have twenty-four thousand." In the event Hatch carried his point, and Cox got his $12,000.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. GUION.

In an interview with a reporter of THE TIMES at his residence last evening, Mr. William H. Guion said that the statement would not be given to the public to-day. It had been laid before the meeting, who turned it over to the Auditing Committee for examination. When it would be published he could not positively say, probably not before Saturday. The Directors were determined to have it thoroughly examined before giving it publicity. As to any other business transacted at the meeting, Mr. Guion declined to afford any information.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The following important facts have been submitted to us:

In January of this year the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company appointed a committee of three Directors, to cause a statement of the value of the property and assets of the company to be made.

The gentlemen comprising this committee were George S. Scott, Henry G. Stebbins, and James D. Smith.

This committee had a careful examination made of the condition of the steamers, their age and value, and the amount of necessary repairs to continue them in even a seaworthy condition.

The committee reported the earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 21, 1873, showing a loss of $37,226 for these three months.

The committee, in response to the resolution, made, accompanying the document referred to in "note," the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61, WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1874.

To the President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to the board the accompanying schedule of assets and valuation of the company's property, your committee have been governed by the best and most reliable information they could obtain as to the condition of the steamers and their measure of usefulness. In most cases the committee have placed a higher estimate on the various side-wheel ships than they would probably realize at public or private sale, in view of the fact that until replaced by the iron propeller they will be available to the company in keeping up its extended service.

The committee regret the necessity to so far reduce the valuation of the company's assets as compared with the values formerly placed upon them, but the fact exists that side-wheel wooden ships can no more successfully compete with the modern iron propeller in the carrying trade of the world than the stage coach can compete with the locomotive. It is a matter of regret that this fact was not earlier recognized.

In a report on the condition of the various steamships owned by the company on the Pacific coast, to which your committee have had access, and which will be laid before the board, the necessity of making extensive and costly repairs to the vessels is presented. The policy of expending one dollar more than is absolutely essential to preserve the service intact is not, in their judgment, debatable; they unhesitatingly recommend that immediate steps be taken to dispose of the surplus steamers, and the proceeds applied to a fund for building a fleet of iron ships of moderate tonnage—a size that, in their opinion, will be best adapted to the service in which they will be engaged.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,
JAMES D. SMITH,
Committee.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STATEMENT, NOV. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Cash	$26,115 03	
Bills receivable	400,000 00	
Cash with agent and pursers	43,983 68	
California Dry Dock stock, 2,085 shares	100,335 99	
Sundry accounts	30,490 42	
Total	[illegible]	
Coal, 19,4[illegible] tons	773,202 58	
[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,710,602 17
Payments on new iron steamers—completed: Acapulco, Granada, [illegible], Colima, and City of Panama; building: City of Callao, City of Yeddo, and City of Peking		3,123,122 91
Steamers and lighters		1,556,501 00
Real estate		835,000 00
Balance to debit of profit and loss		13,422,181 27
Total		$20,647,402 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$20,000,000 00
Sundry accounts	$88,349 79	
Panama Railroad Company	317,571 28	
Coal freights	34,581 28	
Sundry claims	206,700 00	647,402 35
Total		$20,647,402 35

In this report the committee write off on the books of the company for losses and depreciation $13,422,181 27, leaving remaining value for the stockholders property, all told, of the value of $6,577,818 73, and from this sum the liabilities of the company are to be deducted; or, assuming the liabilities at $2,000,000, as admitted by Sage and Hatch, there remains left for the stockholders $4,577,818 73, as shown by a committee of the Board of Directors.

Earnings and expenditures for quarter ending Oct 31, 1873, (the last that have been published:)

Gross receipts	$1,305,184 84
Expenses	1,342,411 37
Loss for quarter	$37,226 53

The following is, we have every reason to believe, a faithful copy of the report on the state of the company's ships which was submitted to the Directors as above described. It has never before been printed:

STEAMERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Name.	Age.	Tonnage.	Hull.	Wheels.	Present condition.
Constitution	13	....	wood	side	fair.
Arizona	9	....	wood	side	bad.
Montana	9	....	wood	side	bad.
Nevada	8	....	wood	side	fair.
Colorado	9	....	wood	side	fair.
Great Republic	7	4,325	wood	side	fair.
Japan	7	4,352	wood	side	fair.
China	7	4,300	wood	side	fair.
Alaska	6	4,180	wood	side	bad.
Orizaba	20	1,200	wood	side	worn out.
Pacific	20	876	wood	side	worn out.
Mohongo	10	1,331	wood	side	poor.
Scrutea	20	[illegible]	wood	side	poor.
California	25	....	wood	side	worn out.
Costa Rica	9	1,917	wood	side	fair.
Nebraska	11	....	wood	side	condemned.
Moses Taylor	17	....	wood	side	bad.
Dacotah	....	....	wood	side	condemned.
St. Louis	19	....	wood	side	worn out.
Anchor	....	653	wood	side	good condition.
Winchester	8	730	iron	screw	fair.
Honduras	3	1,423	iron	screw	good.
Salvador	12	1,050	iron	screw	fair.
Henry Chauncey	9	2,656	wood	side	bad.
Rising Star	7	2,727	wood	side	worn out.
Costa Rica	9	1,917	wood	side	worn out.
New-York	9	2,119	wood	side	fair.
Oregonian	6	1,914	wood	side	fair.
Golden Age	20	1,870	wood	side	worn out.

Name.	Present value.	Repairs required.	Remarks.
Constitution	$50,000	$50,000	general repairs.
Arizona	25,000	50,000	general repairs.
Montana	25,000	50,000	general repairs.
Nevada	50,000	30,000	general repairs.
Colorado	40,000	30,000	general repairs.
Great Republic	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
Japan	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
China	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
Alaska	25,000	50,000	general repairs.
Orizaba	25,000		not worth repairing.
Pacific	20,000		not worth repairing.
Mohongo	25,000		not worth repairing.
Scrutea	20,000		not worth repairing.
California	15,000		not worth repairing.
Costa Rica	100,000		just repaired.
Nebraska	15,000		not worth repairing.
Moses Taylor	15,000		not worth repairing.
Dacotah	20,000		not worth repairing.
St. Louis	10,000		not worth repairing.
Anchor	50,000		slight repairs.
Winchester	50,000		slight repairs.
Honduras	150,000		slight repairs.
Salvador	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
Henry Chauncey	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
Rising Star	30,000		not worth repairing.
Costa Rica	20,000		not worth repairing.
New-York	50,000	50,000	general repairs.
Oregonian	75,000	50,000	general repairs.
Golden Age	15,000		not worth repairing.
Total of 29 steamers	$1,180,000		

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

A performance of great liveliness and color was enjoyed at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, when "Chilpéric" was represented. The original version of "Chilpéric" was sung in the same house, five or six years ago, but it had a few recitals only, and Hervé's tunes came upon us last evening with perfect freshness. The story is absurd, but the score is brimful of melody, singularly original in form, and wonderfully elegant in treatment. Offenbach, as a writer for the orchestra, is not to be named in the same day with Hervé, while it must be admitted that the former composer's music, more appreciable because less original, is also more popular. The Soldene troupe do justice to the pretty numbers of "Chilpéric," and their unflagging spirits and admirable discipline endow the silly but amusing *scenario* with as much effectiveness as it can possess. So plenty are the marches, dances, and tableaux, and so magnificent is the stage attire of the work, that its success, in fact, can rest upon its spectacular elements. Very rarely does the eye light upon scenes equal in life and brilliancy to those unfolded at the Lyceum last night, and never have the dashing choruses and well-distributed finales been interpreted with more "go." Miss Soldene, who personated *Chilpéric*, carried off, as usual, the lyric honors of the entertainment, but a good word must also be said for Miss A. Lyndhurst, who portrayed *Fredegonde*, and for Miss Robson, who represented *Galsuinda*, and whose intelligence and refinement of manner are in refreshing contrast with the combination of imbecility and pertness occasionally exhibited by some of the performers of the gentle sex. An eccentric and laughable sketch of *Senna*, the Court Physician, by Mr. Marshall, and a comical delineation of *Fatout*, Grand Chamberlain, by Mr. Wallace, were the other noticeable features of the entertainment, which afforded continuous pleasure, expressed by liberal applause, to a large and fashionable audience.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE HOCKLEY STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—HALF A MILLION JUDGMENT FOR THE CITY.

An important decision, by which over a half a million of dollars is saved to the tax-payers, has at length been given in the case generally known as the Hockley street-cleaning contract. In fact, it is a judgment in favor of the City against several defendants, all of whose cases are governed by the same principle. The original contract was made on Feb. 26, 1861, between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York on the one part, and Andrew J. Hockley on the other, and provided that Hockley should sweep the streets for five years at $279,000 per annum. The contract was made in pursuance of authority supposed to be conferred upon the Common Council, by the act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1860. But it is the opinion of the court that the provision of the act under which the contract was made is unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it is not among the subjects expressed in the title of the act, and is not necessary to carry out its objects. The Hockley contract, and all others similarly situated, are therefore void. But even supposing the provision of the act to be constitutional, the court gives another reason for the illegality of the plaintiff's claim. Hockley, it appears, had assigned his contract, and the court held that it was personal, and therefore unassignable. On this point the court says: "The services of the contractor are essentially personal. His personal character, ability, and solvency are considerations that enter largely into the discretionary exercise of such powers as were attempted to be conferred by the Tax-levy act in question." The assignees of Hockley, who are the plaintiffs in this suit, could not, therefore, recover in any case. Judgment absolute, for amounts aggregating $540,000, was therefore entered in favor of the City, Justice J. F. Daly delivering the opinion of the court. The case, which is the twenty-third action successfully defended on the part of the City within fifteen months, was conducted by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual election of officers of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, at the Ophthalmic Hospital, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, took place last evening. Dr. Blumenthal presided as Chairman *pro tem.*, with Dr. Hills as Secretary. The reports of the Secretary, as to the condition of the society, and that of the Treasurer, were read and adopted, and the election of officers was then proceeded with. The following-named gentlemen were elected: President, Dr. B. F. Joslin; Vice President, Dr. John H. Demarest; Secretary, Dr. Alfred K. Hills; Treasurer, Dr. Henry C. Houghton; Librarian, Dr. George S. Norton; Censors, Drs. John C. Minor, Alexander Berghaus, John H. Thompson, Samuel Lilienthal and S. P. Burdick. Drs. M. Baruch and F. C. Hillmer were granted the license of the society to practice medicine and surgery. After the business of the evening was over the members of the society partook of a collation which had been prepared for the occasion. Dr. Joslin, the President elect, upon being called upon made a very pleasant impromptu speech, which was happily responded to by Dr. Helmuth, the actual incumbent.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH CHECKED BY THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Hendaye, which says the object of Gen. Loma's attack on the Carlist lines was to force his way to Tolosa. As a result of his first attempt he was driven from Urnietta to Ernani, after three hours' fighting, with his troops in a thoroughly disorganized state. He renewed the attack on Tuesday with his whole force of 8,000 men and four guns. The Carlists meanwhile had been reinforced, and after an engagement, lasting all day, Loma was compelled to retreat. The Carlists admit a loss of 200. It is believed the Republican loss was much greater.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN REVERSE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Carlist dispatch says Marshall Serrano has arrived at Logroño. The Carlists deny the defection of the Bishop of Urgel.

A telegram to the *Standard* reports that Gen. Soma, with 4,000 men, attacked the Carlists, under Mogrouejo and Egana, near Andoain. He was repulsed with heavy loss, and driven back to San Sebastian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CENTENNIAL INVITATION ACCEPTED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The official acceptance on the part of Great Britain of the invitation of the United States to send a Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, was dispatched to Washington yesterday.

THE STORM IN EUROPE.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE BRITISH COAST—DAMAGE TO DOCK AND TELEGRAPH LINES ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The storm of yesterday was very disastrous to shipping. A dozen vessels are ashore at Whitley, and one is reported to have sunk with all on board.

Similar accounts are received from points all around the coast. The mails from France were several hours behind time. The packet for Ostend was compelled to return to Dover. Heavy damage was done to works in the harbors at Jersey.

Two hundred yards of a pier were swept away. Blocks of concrete, weighing several tons, were displaced and broken.

The storm was very severe on the Continent. The telegraph lines between Italy Switzerland, and Paris are down, and communication interrupted.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

OBSERVATION IN JAPAN SUCCESSFUL.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Dec. 9, via LONDON.—The observations of the transit of Venus at this point have been completely successful.

THE VICKSBURG DISTURBANCES.

RESIGNATION OF THE SHERIFF—THE STOLEN RECORDS FOUND—AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 9.—The Board of Supervisors met to-day, and Adjutant General Packer presented the resignation of Sheriff Crosby, which was accepted. An election for Sheriff will be ordered soon. The recently-stolen records furnished evidence of forgery and embezzlement by Peter Crosby, Sheriff; Washington Davenport, Chancery Clerk, and other negro officials all of whom are under indictment except Crosby who packed the Grand Jury for his own protection. The stolen records were found this evening in or under the house of Davenport, who is now a fugitive from justice with seven indictments against him. For a week past he has been in consultation with his friends at Jackson.

Edward Richardson attempted to get into the jail to-day, and when going away made some obnoxious remarks, when he was fired upon by the guard, the ball passing through his arm and lodging in Thomas Kenney's knee, inflicting a serious wound.

Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature for Thursday, the 17th inst., to take some action on the situation here.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. AMES.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 9.—Gov. Ames has issued a proclamation setting forth the fact of a riot at Vicksburg, stating that the rioters have by threats and intimidation expelled the Sheriff of Warren County, and are now resisting the laws, and that the rioters have made threats against other county officials, compelling them to flee for their lives, and adds that:

Whereas, As the State courts were in full force and vigor, and competent to punish any of such officials if dishonest, until said courts were paralyzed by the action of such unlawful assemblages; and,

Whereas, Such threats and intimidations have been directed exclusively against colored officials; and,

Whereas, It is satisfactorily presented to me that the object of said riotous and disorderly action is to deprive colored men of their civil and political rights because of their color; and,

Whereas, It is provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States that the protection of law shall not be denied to any citizen, because of race or color; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Governor of the State to use all his power to execute the laws and suppress riots and insurrections as provided in the State Constitution;

I, Adelbert Ames, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby make proclamation, and command said rioters and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes and hereafter submit to the legally constituted authorities of the State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens to uphold the laws and preserve the peace.

(Signed,) ADELBERT AMES, Governor.
JAMES HILL, Secretary of State.

RECEIPT OF GOV. AMES' PROCLAMATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 9.—The Vicksburg papers of yesterday were received to-night.

On receipt of Gov. Ames' proclamation this evening, Mayor O'Leary issued one. After reviewing that of the Governor it says: "Now, I, Richard O'Leary, Mayor of the City of Vicksburg, do hereby make my proclamation reciting what is known to every party, color, denomination, and condition of life, that there has been no riotous assemblage in this city; that what seems to have given rise to the uncalled-for proclamation of His Excellency was the quiet and orderly meeting of the owners of property and tax-payers of the city and county, who, without arms and violence, requested the resignations of the irresponsible officials from the offices of Sheriff and Chancery Clerk of this county, who have failed to execute their bonds as requested by law; that the City Government of Vicksburg is amply able to preserve the peace and quiet of said city under all circumstances; that the laws of the city and of the State of Mississippi have been threatened, and the recitals in the Governor's proclamation, tending to produce a contrary impression, are meretricious and mendacious and unjust to the last degree. I therefore warn all persons to be guarded to preserve good order and respect for the law; and

Whereas, Said proclamation has excited the citizens of the country, and that I have this moment received information that armed bodies of colored men have organized and are now marching on the city, I call upon all good citizens to observe the laws of the land, and I warn all such unlawful assemblages and armed bodies of men to disperse and retire to their homes, and for the preservation of law and order in the city I hereby command all good citizens to hold themselves in readiness to report at any call I may make upon them for the purpose of enforcing this proclamation.

(Signed,) R. O'LEARY,
VICKSBURG, Dec. 7. Mayor of Vicksburg.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

REVIEW OF THE PURPOSE IN CEDING THE TERRITORY—GOVERNMENT BY A BOARD OF REGENTS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT, REMOVABLE ONLY FOR CAUSE—MUNICIPAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Morrill, of Maine, submitted the following report in the Senate, Dec. 7, which was ordered to be printed:

The joint select committee appointed by virtue of the fifth section of an act approved June 20, 1874, entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," to-wit.: "That a joint select committee shall be appointed, consisting of two Senators, to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and two members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia, and appropriate draughts of statutes to be enacted by Congress for carrying the same into effect, and report the same to the two Houses, respectively, on the first day of the next session thereof; and they shall also submit to Congress a statement of the proper portion of the expenses of said government, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said District and the United States respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based, and in the discharge of the duty hereby imposed, said committee is authorized to employ such assistance as it may deem advisable, at an expense not to exceed the sum of $5,000, and said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for that purpose;" having attentively considered the subject matter, report:

ORIGINAL DESIGN IN CEDING THE TERRITORY.

That on entering upon a discharge of their duties, a glance at the history of the diverse experiments at government in the District which became the actual seat of the Government of the United States in the year 1800, the recent summary proceedings of Congress in relation thereto seemed to invite to efforts to avoid in the future a repetition of the past, while the unrestricted power conferred by the terms of the act gave ample scope for the adoption of such methods as might be supposed better suited to the peculiar jurisdictional rights and duties of Congress in relation to the political capital of the nation. The committee do not enter into the question of whether the inhabitants of the District, being citizens of the United States, might not constitutionally have conferred upon them the power of legislation and the rights of municipal governments; but conceding, for the purposes of this discussion, such authority in Congress to exist, it is plain that all proper exercise of it must be held in strict subordination to the paramount rights and interests which the American people have in their capital, and the obvious duty of Congress to protect and promote them to the exclusion of all interfering or incompatible interests. Nor is it perceived that the exercise of the exclusive authority of Congress, by express grant of the Constitution under the terms of the cession, would in any just sense impinge the rights of local or self-government. From the unqualified authority conferred upon Congress, and that the object to be affected thereby is the capital of the nation, all legislation for the District must be held to be national in its character, and primarily in the interests of the American people at large, and that will be so whether that legislation be direct by Congress, or by delegated authority. If this proposition needs to be enforced, it is believed to be necessary only to refer to the objects and circumstances of the acquisition of the Territory exclusively for the seat of government of the United States. That the national capital might be exempt from the contingency of conflicting local and general authority, the particular States were to concede all jurisdictional rights over the territory to be acquired, and Congress was to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over said District." The seat of the supreme executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government, serene in its isolation alike from conflicts of factions and the necessities of commerce, was to symbolize the national unity of a people in their purpose "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the general defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." Congress, by the terms of the Constitution, becomes the trustee of the nation, administers its trust in its interests, and may not share its trusteeship with another to the prejudice of the *cestui que trust*—the body of the American people. Committed to its exclusive care, for a special and sacred purpose, to Congress will be imputed the results of its execution, however deputed. The inexpediency of the delegation of its authority, if it were not alike inconsistent with the exclusive character of its jurisdiction and the object of acquisition, is believed to be sufficiently elucidated in the history of the exercise of delegated jurisdiction in the District. That of the cities, it may be remarked, with no purpose to comment thereon, proved essentially inadequate and inefficient; that more ample authority which succeeded, on the contrary, unhappily enterprising, ambitious, and expensive.

THE CITY.

It is believed that the purposes for which this District was acquired will be best accomplished and the interests of all connected with its growth, prosperity, and destiny best subserved by the direct exercise by Congress of the authority devolved upon it. While the primary and paramount obligation and duty is and will be to the national capital, it may not be overlooked or forgotten that that capital is the residence of many tens of thousands of American citizens, to be supplemented, in the progress and development of the country, by other tens and hundreds of thousands, and that, independent of any question of conflicting interests or authority, it is plain that as regards expenditures for the improvement and adornment of the capital of a great nation, having at the same time a proper respect to the convenience, privileges, and immunities of a resident population, and of those connected with the administration of the Government, a unity of interest must be assumed, and, it is believed, may be accredited to exist, in that the general welfare would necessarily seem to be included in the proper development of the design of the capital city. The demands for expenditures, as indicated in the disposition of its avenues and streets and numerous squares, will necessarily be upon a scale beyond what might reasonably be imposed upon or drawn from the resources of a business and resident population. These may properly be required to make that just contribution to the current annual expenses, the interest of the public debt and its ultimate payment, which a people so situated as compared with other communities may be required to pay for like protection, privileges, and immunities. The streets, avenues, squares, and general plan of the capital city bear the impress of paramount and exclusive nationality; spacious and grand in design, dedicated to the sacred uses of a national capital, onerous and even intolerable as a charge upon private property, the provision for supervision of all suitable improvements and decorations obviously, properly, and imperatively devolves upon Congress, and it will, as it respects the character of its jurisdiction and the dignity of its trust, exercise a jealous care over it. The acquisition of this District, conceived in a supposed public necessity, suggested by a humiliating experience of the Congress of the Confederacy, its wisdom affirmed by kindred events in our recent history, should, it is submitted, be maintained intact by the body in which the Constitution vested the exclusive power. The proportion of expenditures which should be borne by the United States and the citizens and resident property-holders, is a proposition not deemed susceptible of exact determination; nor does it, in the views taken by your committee, become important. These, not to repeat, necessarily impose on Congress the duty of making provision for needful expenditures, as well as for their supervision, as for other branches of the public service. And this is deemed not a departure from the principle which underlies the uniform policy of Congress as expressed in its legislation; in the design of the city, and the inhibition of all changes therein, in its ample provisions for water supply, for the complete administration of justice, for a national Police, for a Board of Health, the establishment of public schools, the support of charitable institutions, the maintenance of bridges, improvement of squares, the exercise of exclusive authority over streets and avenues, the admission and regulation of street and other railways: in fine, in every delegation of the exercise of authority, special or general, this paramount authority, obligation, and duty of Congress in relation to the District is apparent, as well when conferring limited municipal powers upon cities as in the institution of the first commission for its sole supervision and control, and never more signally displayed than in the recent summary abolition of the Territorial Government and the institution in its stead of an absolute Board of Control.

EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

It has appeared to the committee that this District, whose geographical limits scarcely exceed the ordinary township, anomalous in its acquisition and jurisdictional rights, having one chief and paramount public interest, might not unfitly be treated as the Constitution plainly implies and enjoins, as a political unit needing only a harmonious system of laws and a faithful administration thereof, alike indifferent to policies of States or parties. The fact that it is the nation's capital justly inspires a national pride in its welfare, will, as the years come and go, commend it to the solicitous care of the representatives of the people of all parties; will make it, it is to be hoped, that common ground where the fervor of patriotism will rise above the zeal of partisanship, and the laws, appropriations, and appointments to office will be made in relation to its real wants, and cease to be affected by partisan aspirations or local interests. The committee recommend, as best calculated to avoid a repetition of the errors and short-comings of the past, and to promote the interests of all who are or may be in any way connected or associated with the national capital in the future, that Congress exercise that exclusive legislation over the District with which it is invested by the Constitution, and provide for the general superintendence of its affairs and the enforcement of the laws through officers and agents directly amenable to the supreme executive authority of the United States.

A BOARD OF REGENTS.

As to a frame of government, observing their instructions and also the constitutional limitations on the appointing power, and having regard to proper efficiency of administration and of official responsibility, the committee have deemed it necessary to make the new government for the District a department in the Government of the United States strictly limited to the affairs of said District. At the head of this department shall be a board of general control, designated a Board of Regents, of three persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, with a certain tenure of office, and removable only for cause, who are to exercise the chief executive authority, always acting as a public body, and with limited and defined powers. Within this department, and subject to its supervision, are distinct subdivisions or bureaus, at the head of each of which is a board of co-operative control, whose duties and powers are also defined, and whose doings are open to proper inspection. These boards are appointed by the regents, except as to the Board of Education, a portion of the members of which are to be elected by the inhabitants, and except also, as to the Bureau of Public Works, the head of which is to be detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army, have a certain tenure of office, and are removable by the regents for cause. They relate to and embrace the entire civil service of the District, except such as falls under the executive departments and the courts, and are denominated the Boards of Health, of Education, of Police, of Excise, of Public Works, Fire Board, of Buildings. So far as relates to these branches of the service generally, the best methods of securing efficiency and economy, and the principles involved, are much the same as those prevailing in other considerable American cities, and those agencies and methods have been adopted which experience has shown to be most reliable elsewhere, with such additional provisions as it is hoped will be found efficacious and especially adapted to the peculiar condition of the District.

CONGRESS RELIEVED OF MUNICIPAL DETAILS.

With the view of relieving Congress of embarrassing details of strictly municipal affairs it has been thought desirable to present a frame-work of Government that could be administered with as infrequent appeals to its authority as the nature of the case would allow. To accomplish this it was necessary to confer sweeping, ill-defined, discretionary authority, or to enter into details as to the extent and manner of exercising authority, and accordingly the latter course has been adopted, and the committee trust will be found to have secured thereby a desirable publicity of official action, certainly as to method, responsibility for abuses, efficiency in the public service, and protection to individual rights. Authority to make suitable and necessary ordinances and regulations, in harmony with the laws of Congress, has been conferred upon those charged with the executive administration as extensive as the local interests are likely to require. The militia system has been revised, and a limited and comparatively inexpensive force provided for, deemed adequate, however, to any demands for its service which may be anticipated. The judicial courts, standing upon the basis of statutes of the United States, quite independent of local control, are not deemed necessarily to fall within the scope of the authority of the committee, and have received no share of its attention, except as to the police court, in regard to which certain provisions are made with the view of efficiency and dispatch in the transaction of its business. The establishment of a municipal court is also provided for, having exclusive civil jurisdiction of matters now cognizable by justices of the peace, and thus superseding the office and jurisdiction of said justices; and in addition thereto it is provided that any Judge of said Municipal Court may, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the District, be designated by the Chief Justice of said court to hold a term and sessions of the Police Court with the view of facilitating the business therein.

TAXATION.

Provision is made for the assessment and collection of a tax upon the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of the District, except such as are exempt by law, at the supposed medium rate of two dollars on the one hundred dollars, the valuation for such taxation being the true value thereof as upon a just appraisement between debtor and creditor. The Assessors are to be appointed by the Regents, and may be by them removed for cause. The taxes are to be payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District, collected by him and paid into the United States Treasury, and all sums provided for from any source whatever are to be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States in like manner; and all payments for salaries and compensations, and for other public purposes, are to be made by the Treasurer of the United States upon appropriations by Congress; and all vouchers and accounts are to be audited by, and all warrants and requisitions are to pass under the control of the proper officers of the Treasury of the United States.

THE REGENTS TO REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Annual reports are to be made by the Regents to the President, to be transmitted to Congress, with a particular statement of the public service for the past year, the application made of all public moneys, with detailed statements of the expenses in each bureau and separate office of said Government, the particulars showing the efficiency and results of administration, and with like particularity submitting estimates for the coming fiscal year to be appropriated for by Congress; and all authority to cause, authorize, or allow expenses, liabilities, disbursements, contracts, or obligations in excess in or for any year of the amount appropriated or otherwise authorized by law of Congress for that year or subject matter, or to use or allow appropriations to be used for any other purpose than those by law specifically mentioned or generally provided, is expressly inhibited.

REGULATION AND CONDUCT OF THE SERVICE.

Provisions of law are made for the better regulation and conduct of the service, prescribing, defining, and limiting the powers of the several heads of bureaus and those holding offices of authority and trust, and to secure a prompt and faithful discharge of duties from all persons connected therewith; for the proper inspection of the records of the doings of the heads of bureaus and of all officers required to keep a record, and for suitable publicity of the same, and for the summary examination, in court, of any executive officer charged with neglect of duty or malversation in office to the prejudice of the public interests, and such general provisions as, it is hoped, will secure an economical and faithful administration of affairs in the District.

STERN BROTHERS.

The Winter opening of Stern Brothers, at their well-known store at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, took place yesterday with marked success. One of the firm made a trip to Europe this Summer for the express purpose of purchasing as complete a stock of fancy holiday goods as could be obtained. Among the novelties a full line of work-boxes, glove-boxes, card and cigar boxes, perfume stands, and albums in Russia leather, is very attractive, from each article having a musical-box concealed in it. Some albums in tortoise shell and oxidized bronze bindings, are also extremely handsome. There is, too, a very full and elegant line of all kinds of oxidized bronze goods—caskets, glove-boxes, inkstands, card-trays, thermometers, &c. The fans, which are always a specialty with Stern Brothers, are, this year particularly choice and beautiful. The paintings on some of the white satin fans are very delicate, and in one case—painted on black feathers instead of satin—most exquisite. Another beautiful fan is made of peacock's feathers, and is mounted in real tortoise shell. Others are mounted in pearl, smoked pearl, ivory, &c., but in the most costly and elaborate style. The prices run from $1 25 up to $30. The stock of lace handkerchiefs and lace ties gives ample opportunity of selecting a most acceptable Christmas or New-Year's present. And then there are the ladies' silk handkerchiefs now so fashionable, some all one color, some white, with colored borders. Navy blue seems to be the favorite color. Sash ribbons are another of Stern Brothers' specialties. They have opened many cases of the very newest shades in all widths. Some of the colors are extremely rich and the material heavy. The stock of gloves kept on hand by this firm is always very large, mostly of the well-known Lupin make. They have them in every conceivable shade, with from two to six buttons, and varying from $1 10 to $1 75 in price. The display of hosiery and merino wear for ladies and children, is well worth inspection. Much of it is imported. Close by is a large and varied assortment of Berlin wool work and silk embroidery, not easily surpassed. Some of the cushions and slippers are not only of beautiful design, but of the finest work. They may be had only partly done, so that purchasers can have the pleasure of finishing them themselves. On other counters chain sets of fancy jewelry, coral, English jet, &c., are displayed in profusion, presenting one more excellent opportunity of choosing a Christmas present. And there are innumerable other classes of fancy goods; but the best thing to do is to go to Stern Brothers, and each one see for him or herself.

CHANGE IN THE BOOK TRADE.

A change of no small importance in two Boston publishing houses is announced to-day. Mr. John S. Clark, of the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., retires from that house and joins L. Prang & Co., taking with him the series of Walter Smith's Drawing-books and the works immediately related thereto. This is no sudden movement, though naturally somewhat surprising. Mr. Clark has had the management of Prof. Smith's Drawing System, which has in so short a time been adopted in a large number of the principal cities of the country. Messrs. Prang & Co. have been engaged in preparing a series of color-plates, which admirably supplement and complete the system, and when these two parties were deliberating in regard to their future course the idea of joint effort inevitably suggested itself, with the result above stated. We understand that the arrangement is regarded as mutually advantageous. Messrs. Prang & Co. have exceptional facilities for the publication of the drawing-books and for perfecting the system; and they regard Walter Smith's books as so valuable that they were willing to pay a very large sum for them, one probably unexampled in any similar transaction.

This arrangement makes no difference whatever in the proper publishing business of James R. Osgood & Co., except as their release from the care of the drawing-books shall enable them to devote themselves more entirely to the publication of such books as those which have given this house its reputation. It is peculiarly fortunate that the drawing system, if it was to leave Messrs. Osgood & Co., should pass into the hands of Mr. Prang, who has shown so intelligent an appreciation of the benefits and the necessary appliances of art education, and so much enterprise in furnishing them

Manufacturers' Consignment Sale.
No. 779 Broadway.
Opposite Stewart's.
$225,000 worth of solid Gold and Silver Watches.
$50,000 worth of Real Coral.
$75,000 worth of Jewelry, Silver ware, &c.
To be sold during the Holidays,
Regardless of cost.
Every article marked in plain figures.
One price only.
Solid Coin Silver Watches, $4 80 and upward. Solid Gold Watches, $17 65 and upward.
Every Watch warranted to keep perfect time.
The above goods have been consigned to us by the leading manufacturers in this country and Europe.
These Watches comprise the finest imported to this country, and are made by the best manufacturers.
We are authorized by the manufacturers to sell the above goods regardless of cost, and at prices which we cordially invite the public to examine.
RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
No. 779 Broadway.

There's a magic which is mighty
At the North and at the South;
'Tis a woman's sweetest magic,
'Tis the Magic of the Mouth,
Of pearl-white teeth and fragrant breath—and so whate'er befall
Be sure you use your SOZODONT, and be Magicians all.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For an elegant fashionable Hat of superior quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of dancing, Crests, Monograms. Engraving and Printing.

Many suffer from Coughs and Colds.—They should use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

SHOTWELL—EVERIT.—In Rahway, N. J., on Third Day, the 8th inst., by Friends' ceremony, SAMUEL H. SHOTWELL, of Gloversville, N. Y., to JENNIE E., youngest daughter of Richard Everit, of the former place.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On Wednesday morning, 9th inst., after a lingering illness, SARAH S., wife of Edward L. Barrett, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her son, Isaac S. Barrett, are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 Ryerson st., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CORRIE.—On the 7th inst., SAMUEL CORRIE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 402 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, HATTIE, daughter of Timothy and Anna Coffin, aged 1 year, 11 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DE KOVEN.—At her residence, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 8, in the 85th year of her age, MARGARET YATES SEBOR, widow of the late Henry Louis De Koven, of Middletown, Conn.

DILWORTH.—At her late residence in Hoboken, N. J., on Monday evening, Dec. 7, MARY D., wife of William H. Dilworth.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ENGLAND.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday night, Dec. 8, ELIZABETH C., wife of A. S. England, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 453 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 4 o'clock.

GREGORY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, 1874, after a lingering illness, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, aged 74 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

Funeral services for the family and relatives at his late residence, No. 97 Washington st., on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and public services at the Tabernacle at 3 o'clock same day.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 9, 1874.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the death of Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY having been announced by the President, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from us, and his earthly usefulness, our esteemed associate, Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY; and

Whereas, His connection with this bank as a Director since 1849, and the high estimation in which he was held by his associates, and their great sorrow at his death, call for a record on the minutes of this board; therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. GREGORY this bank has lost an able and faithful Director, a judicious adviser, and a sincere friend.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and that the members of this board will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Cashier, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HILGER.—At Lennep, Prussia, on 7th inst., suddenly, FREDERICK WILLIAM HILGER, aged 58 years, senior partner of the firm of Hilger Brothers.

HOWLAND.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at his residence, in this City, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at All Soul's Church, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

IRELAND.—In this City, Tuesday, 8th inst., ANTOINETTE IRELAND, aged 69 years, widow of the late Thomas J. Ireland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her home, the residence of her son-in-law, T. E. F. Randolph, No. 261 West 11th st., on Friday, 11th inst., 10 A. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.; train leaves 12:40.

JENNINGS.—At Boonton, N. J., Dec. 8, 1874, MARIA, widow of Nathan T. Jennings, aged 83 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, William G. Lathrop, on Friday morning, Dec. 11, at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 8:10 train from New-York, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Boonton Branch, Christopher and Barclay Street ferries. Returning, leave Boonton at 2:35 P. M.

McKAY.—At his residence in Huntington, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, DUNCAN MCKAY, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 1:30 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Dec. 8, after a painful illness, EDWARD T. MORGAN, of the firm of H. T. Morgan & Co., in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services at church corner of 19th st. and 5th av., on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M. The relatives of his father, E. M. Morgan, and of his uncles, Homer and H. T. Morgan, and the late Francis Morgan, and friends generally, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral.

STURGES.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, EMILY MAIN, eldest daughter of Frederick and Mary Reed Sturges, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 36 Park avenue, on Friday at 10 A. M.

TERHUNE.—At Lodi, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, JOHN Z. TERHUNE, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, Lodi, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN STAY.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 7, of consumption, MATTHIAS VAN STAY, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

Funeral services at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

WYLIE.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., ELIZABETH, widow of David Wylie, aged 87 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 237 West 10th st., without further notice.

CHARLES N. TALBOT.

The sad announcement of the death of CHARLES N. TALBOT has carried sorrow to many hearts outside that bereaved circle which knew him best. The influences of a life eminent for its stainless mercantile integrity, for a clear and practical wisdom in his many responsible business relations, for an untiring charity ever on the watch to forward the temporal or spiritual welfare of his fellow-beings, and for a kindly and a noble nature which breathed the very spirit of a catholic Christianity, are felt far beyond the ties of kinship and are limited by no sectarian walls. A devout member of the Presbyterian Church, no difference of creeds ever stood between him and the suffering poor, and no man ever heard words of theological controversy pass his lips; he did far better, he carried his religion into every act of his life, and in his happy home, where his presence was as sunshine. Among his friends and those brought into contact with him throughout a long, extensive, and successful commercial career, where his word was as his bond, he was recognized and honored as one who walked as in the sight of the Lord. Active business he had for years given up, but he still retained his seat at the boards of the various religious, charitable, and mercantile institutions, with which he had long been connected, and gave them the fruits of his solid intellect and ripe experience. With everything that makes this earth pleasant, health, attached friends, a happy home, an honored name, and ample means, with a nature fitted to appreciate and enjoy, he was not unprepared when the sudden summons came and closed a long life crowned with dignity and honor.

R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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OF SUNDAY NEXT

WILL CONTAIN, AMONG OTHER FEATURES, A STORY TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER, AND A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES OF READERS.

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FINE LEATHER GOODS.
POCKET BOOKS,
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SATCHELS.
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The TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	58	Lead, pigs	3,430
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Leather, sides	12,479
Beans, bbls.	125	Pea-nuts, bags	426
B. W. Flour, bags	270	Rosin, bbls.	1,101
Copper, bbls.	28	Spirits Turp., bbls.	15
Copper, cakes	347	Sponge, cases	23
Flour, bbls.	9,083	Sugar, bbls.	307
Corn-meal, bbls.	150	Spelter, pieces	2,044
Corn-meal, bags	550	Stearine, pkgs.	45
Wheat, bushels	43,880	Oil-cake, pkgs.	100
Corn, bushels	29,227	Beef, pkgs.	748
Oats, bushels	22,337	Pork, pkgs.	1,956
Malt, bushels	3,348	Cut-meats, pkgs.	479
Peas, bushels	270	Lard, tcs.	1,790
Grass-seed, bags	716	Butter, pkgs.	5,228
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Cheese, pkgs.	3,437
Cotton, bales	5,285	Skins, bales	4
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	146	Skins, casks	29
Eggs, bbls.	1,227	Starch, pkgs.	640
Flax-seed, bags	3	Tallow, pkgs.	176
Grease, pkgs.	62	Tallow-oil, bbls.	36
Horns, No.	1,698	Tea, pkgs.	8
Hops, bales	322	Tobacco, hhds.	99
Hides, No.	1,841	Tobacco, pkgs.	738
Hides, bdls.	535	Wool, bales	66
Lubr'g-oil, bbls.	43	Whisky, bbls.	1,156

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer England, for Liverpool—1,766 bales Cotton, 5,325 bxs. Bacon, 81 pkgs. Tongues, 8 pkgs. Bladders, 2,597 pkgs. Lard, 838 bbls. Pork, 103 hhds. Tobacco, 75 pkgs. Stoves, 125 pkgs. Tallow, 220 tcs. Beef, 460 sacks Oil-cake, 1,900 bxs. Cheese, 2,000 bushels Peas, 400 bbls. Meal, 257 cases Car Material, 1,371 bdls. Hides, 2 casks Casings, 12 pkgs. Leather, 21 bbls. Seed, 92 bbls. Apples, 12,000 Staves.

By the schooner L. and M. Knowles, for Sagua—206 pkgs. Machinery, 5,137 Bricks, 16 bbls. Fire Clay, 1,030 bags Rice, 11,400 Hoops.

By the steamer Minnesota, for Liverpool—12 cases Tobacco, 31,763 bushels Wheat, 208 bales Leather, 3,092 bdls. Hides, 30 logs Maple, 800 bxs. Extract, 49 bbls. Apples, 300 bbls. Pork, 1,042 bxs. Bacon, 50 bxs. Flavine, 558 bags Bark, 102 bales Hops, 11 cases Lamps, 164 tcs. Beef, 1,188 bales Cotton, 222 casks Skins.

By the steamer Anglia, for Glasgow—352 bags Oil-cake, 147 bbls. Resin, 5 tcs. Hams, 1,091 bxs. Bacon, 40 bbls. Pork, 304 tcs. Beef, 8,536 Staves, 200 bxs. Clocks, 875 pkgs. Lard, 6 cases Organs, 34 hhds. Tallow, 7,592 bushels Wheat, 13,236 bushels Corn, 3,100 bbls. Flour, 1,507 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Euscor, for Morgan Pill—2,461 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark F. Bellagambe, for Cork—27,034 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Francesco Antonio, for Cork—26,522 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Lord of the Isles, for London—1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 1,749 sacks Oil-cake, 888 bags Oil-cake, 10 bbls. Borax, 250 cases Oysters, 77 bags Rubber, 1,000 Oars.

By the bark Nystad, for Falmouth, England—279 bbls. Bone Dust, 5,490 bags Bone Dust, 457 bags Hoofs, 441 bags Bones, 1,792 bags Bone-meal.

By the schooner Fannie Pike, for Bahia—34 pkgs. Drugs, 15 bxs. Blacking, 100 kegs Lard, 1,900 cases Kerosene, 35 cases Domestics, 125 bbls. Flour, 129 tons Coal, 532 pieces Lumber, 1,500 reams Paper.

By the brig H. G. Rich, for Cardenas—212 pkgs. Grease, 50 bxs. Petroleum, 38 pkgs. Fish, 400 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Cement, 20 bdls. Paper, 200 bdls. Hoofs, 419 sacks Salt.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former rates. We quote: $6 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, and generally quoted steady in price, within the previous range.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate call for supplies. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, as a rule, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio quoted fully ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, and strong, with a good demand noted. Sales here 8,519 bags by the Fearless, reported at 18½c., gold; 3,900 bags Maragretha, (to arrive,) on private terms; and at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the Swiftsure at 17½c., gold. Market otherwise shows more life; holders more confident. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17¼c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in less demand and on a generally steady basis as to prices. Staves, hhd., quoted at from $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Has been in very limited request and nominally unchanged in price.

COTTON—Has attracted but little attention for early delivery, particularly from export buyers, and values have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular. Short notices have been offering at 14⅛c., but have not been in demand. The more favorable Liverpool reports were partially neutralized by the freer arrivals at the shipping ports, and the depression in gold. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bales, (of which 1,283 bales were placed on last evening,) including 660 bales to shippers, 1,200 bales to spinners, and 40 bales in transit. Of the sales 200 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Middling, 14¾c.; Good Middling, 15⅛c. ₱ lb. There has been a less active movement noted for forward delivery, opening more firmly, under the favorable Liverpool advices, but closing weak at a shade off yesterday's figures, influenced by a renewed pressure to place options, especially for the earlier months. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,300 bales, (of which 6,000 bales were on last evening, and 13,300 bales to-day,) with 9,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; January, 14 9-16c.; February, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; March, 15 5-16c.; April, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; May, 15 31-32c.; June, 16¼c., and July at 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c. ₱ lb., leaving off barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,285 bales, including 1,712 bales from Norfolk, 306 bales from Baltimore, 2,219 bales from Wilmington, 511 bales from Galveston, 230 bales from Indianola, and 307 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,170 bales, and thus far this week 121,472 bales, against 113,238 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,566,967 bales, against 1,289,911 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 24,020 bales; to the Continent, 24,851 bales. Stock in New-York, 124,532 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 630,507 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

EGGS—Have been quite moderately dealt in since our last, within the range of from 26c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, the main business having been for stock available at 28c.@30c. for good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 20c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request for exports and in limited demand for home trade purposes, but generally quoted easier in price under more liberal offerings. The sales since our last have been 16,950 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 25, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 20@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 40; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 40, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 8,150 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady; sales, 950 bbls....Rye Flour rather easier within the previous range; 470 bbls. sold....Corn-meal unchanged; sales equal to 600 bbls., including 200 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more sought after, especially toward the close, and has been quoted somewhat firmer in price. The inquiry has been mostly on export account, stimulated, in part, by the lower range of ocean freight rates. Winter Wheat quiet, but held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,500 bushels at $1.37 for extra choice White Michigan, for export; $1 18@$1 25 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 23 for prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 14@$1 15 for good to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 16 for very choice New No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 11@$1 12 for ordinary do., car lots; $1 12, in part, for New No. 2 North-west, Spring; $1 08@$1 12 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11@$1 12 for very good to choice, afloat; $1 06@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car lots, and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western, in lots....Corn has attracted more attention, partly for export, with prime old quoted rather steadier, and new, afloat, as in our last. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels at 93c.@95½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 93c. for prime, in store; 87c.@92½c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western; 92c.@93c. for new Yellow Western; 91c.@94c. for fair to very choice new Yellow Southern, and 88c.@90c. for new White Western, car lots....Rye and Malt as last quoted; no important dealings reported....Barley held above the views of buyers and quiet; Canada West quoted at $1 60 bid, and up to $1 65 asked. A further sale of a boat load of very choice two-rowed State was reported at $1 45 per bushel....Buckwheat dull; State quoted at about 75c.@76c. for average car lots....Oats have been less freely dealt in, and quoted a shade lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 69c. for strictly prime afloat, which was the current asking rate at the close; 69c.@70c. for White Western, odd lots; 67½c.@69c. for Mixed and White State, car lots. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Chicago, a boat-load, for January delivery, at 70c. ₱ bushel....Feed quiet within the old range....Canada Peas more sought after, chiefly on export account, and held firmly at $1 15 in bond; a boat-load sold on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate demand prevails for Bale Hay, chiefly from buyers for local trade purposes; prices have been quoted steady, with shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 45c.@55c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been comparatively dull, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., ₱ 100 lbs.; demand limited.

HIDES—Have been inactive at about previous quotations. Sales, 1,200 Dry Texas, part to arrive, and 550 City slaughter on private terms....The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 204,900 Hides, and 1,580 bales do., against 81,100 Hides and 749 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fair request and prices of desirable qualities have favored sellers, who have been reserved in their offerings of stock. American, crop 1874, quoted at 35c.@50c., the latter for fancy; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after at about previous quotations.

LEATHER—There has been a fairly active movement noted in the leading kinds of stock, prices of which have been ruling firm.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans 375 bbls. sold, in lots, at 59c.@65c., the latter for fancy; market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAILS—The dealings in most kinds have been quite limited, with values quoted nominally as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and easier; Strained quoted at $2 15@$2 20; sales, 250 bbls. common at $2 15 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 34c. for merchantable, with sales of only 25 bbls. from dock. Also 50 bbls. New-York do. on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Held more confidently, with a moderate inquiry noted....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅛c....Of Refined, sales have been made here of 4,000 bbls., December delivery, at 11⅛c., and 2,000 bbls., early January, at 11½c. At Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls., early delivery, at 11⅛c....Refined, in cases, at 15¾....City Naphtha, 12c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Western Mess, both old and new, quoted at $21. Of City Prime Mess, 50 bbls. sold at $23. And of Eastern Prime, 175 bbls. on private terms. For forward delivery, values wholly nominal....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Western, 8½c.@8⅝c....Cut-meats less sought after; City product lower. Sales include 750 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, on private terms—quoted at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8⅝c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12⅝c., and 50 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb....Bacon heavy and drooping; demand limited. Sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10½c., with City quoted, in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., the latter rate for fancy; Western Short Clear, from dock, at 10½c. with sales of 250 bxs., for December, rumored at this price, and do., January and February options, at 10¼c.; Western Long and Short Clear, 10¼c.@10¾c. for December, and 10⅝c. for January and February....Lard has been moderately active, opening at a further reduction in price, but closing about ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher than the lowest figures of the day on Western Steam. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 13c.@13¼c., closing firmly at 13⅛c.; 275 tcs. City at 13c.@13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13¾c., with Continental grade quoted at 13⅞c.@13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Refined, 1,000 tcs., for Continent, December option, on private terms; and of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., December options, at 13⅛c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; 4,500 tcs., January, at 13⅜c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅛c.@13 5-16c.; 1,750 tcs., February, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 14⅛c.@13 7-16c.; 1,000 tcs., March, at 13⅝c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c., and 4,500 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅝c., subsequently held at 13¾c. ₱ lb....Beef steady; sales, 125 bbls. within the previous range; 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $26 50, and 80 tcs. Sour Prime Mess, on private terms....A very moderate inquiry prevails for Butter, with the better grades quoted steady; other kinds heavy and irregular. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 35c.@45c. for very choice to fancy, the latter an extreme; 18c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for strictly choice to very fancy....Cheese has been quoted steady and moderately sought after. We quote: State Factory at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 8c.@15c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Domestic product has been quoted steady on a fair inquiry for job lots. Foreign dull and irregular. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond, at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50, and in bond, at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover quiet at 10c., at which rate about 150 bags were reported sold....Flax and Timothy unchanged....Of Calcutta Linseed 8,200 bags sold recently, part at $2 37½, gold, 90 days' credit.

SALT—There has been a good demand noted for supplies, especially of Liverpool Sack, with prices ruling firm. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 55@$2 85, from store; Bulk quiet; Turk's Island, 28c.@30c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETER—Has been comparatively dull since our last at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SKINS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, with a moderately active demand noted for the leading kinds.

SUGARS—Raw steady but quiet; 550 hhds. Centrifugal sold at 9c.@9⅛c. Refined in fair request at about previous figures.

TALLOW—Steady; sales eq al to 165,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8⅛c.@8¾c. Also 40 tcs. very choice Texas at 9c. ₱ lb....Stearine quiet; choice City quoted at 15c.; prime Western, 14¾c. for prompt and 14⅛c. for December delivery.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand and quoted firm; sales 1,160 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 450 bbls. at $1 02. And for Alcohol, 150 bbls. sold at $1 01 ₱ proof gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—Under more liberal offerings of berth room, especially by the Liverpool steam lines, rates have been depressed, and, on Grain, quoted decidedly lower, leading to rather more activity, chiefly in the way of Grain shipments. The chartering business has been again moderate, with tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade in most request. Some inquiry was also noted for tonnage for the Stave, Lumber, and Tobacco trade. Rates have not varied materially, but closed generally weak. Cotton tonnage was in limited demand and depressed....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 850 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, reported on the basis of 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 500 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Apples and 10,000 staves on private terms; 3,800 pkgs. Provisions at 50s.@55s., mainly at 50s.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton. Cotton accommodation by sail from New-Orleans quoted weak, at 15-32d.@½d., and from Galveston, at ½d.@9-16d. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; 2,000 Staves, also on private terms; and by steam, 30 tons Clover-seed, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; and (via Liverpool) 150 bales Hops, at ¾d. ₱ lb. Also, a British steam-ship, 2,263 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, a small lot of Resin, at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs., and, by steam, 800 bbls. Apples, and 8,500 Staves, on private terms....For Plymouth, a Norwegian bark, 366 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Bristol, the grain room for the steamer of next Saturday week is reported as having been taken (a few days since) at 11d. ₱ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark, with Deals from Doboy, reported at 105s....For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was in very little demand, and quoted nominally at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, at 55c. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 858 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, a British bark, 510 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d.; and another, 650 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, two British barks, 641 and 570 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms, quoted nominally on the basis of about $26 for light Pipe....For Bremen, a German bark, 964 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d., according to lay days....For the Continent, a bark, with about 2,000 bales Cotton from Charleston, reported at 15-32d. ₱ lb....For Demerara, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8....For Cardenas and orders, three brigs and two schooners, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 18c.@20c....For Havana, a schooner, hence, with Coal, reported at $2, gold, ₱ ton....For the north side of Cuba, an American bark, 529 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two brigs and two schooners, reported on the basis of $4 75@$5 for Sugar. ....or Cienfuegos and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported on the basis of 45s. for Sugar.... For Rio Janerio, an American brig, with about 2,900 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 10 ₱ bbl.... For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $7....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was smaller than it has been for several months past, and the arrivals of fresh stock smaller. Beeves sold at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows sold at $45@$80 ₱ head; Veals at 9c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves, quality poor, at $7 25 ₱ head; Sheep at 5½c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs rather slow of sale at $7 06¼@$8 12½ ₱ cwt. City Dressed opened at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 89 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 66 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 133 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 17 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self in part 177 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 27 Illinois Steers. At same yards there were sold 3 Cows at $45 ₱ head; 2 Cows at $62 50 ₱ head; 3 Cows at $67 50 ₱ head; 1 Cow at $77; 1 Cow at $80. Calves always included.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,850 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 1 Veal, weight 150 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 12 grass Calves at $7 25 ₱ head; 4 State Bulls were sold by owner, weight 5,110 lbs., at 3¼c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Market—T. H. Reid sold 77 Ohio Hogs, weight 19,320 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 214 Ohio Hogs. P. Lerch sold 137 Ohio Hogs, weight 25,230 lbs., at $7 06¼ ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 7, 1874—422 head of horned Cattle, 9,786 Sheep, 416 Calves, 8,467 Hogs, 15 Horses, partly on transit to New-York City. Fresh arrivals at same yards to-day—12 cars of Hogs, consigned direct to slaughterers.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Sheep Yards—563 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 309 Veals, 58 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—520 Sheep, 2 Cows, 11 Bulls, 78 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—5,841 Hogs, 40 Calves, 39 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,970 head, or 410 cars, against 414 cars for the same time last week; the market was moderately active at yesterday's prices, with some signs of weakening; about 1,800 head were disposed of; sales 110 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,060 to 1,508 lbs., at $4 52@$7; 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 910 to 1,376 lbs., at $4 25@$6 25; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 955 to 976 lbs., at $3@$3 12½; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 859 to 1,203 lbs., at $3 20@$3 55. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week; market dull for Western Sheep at $4@$4 25; no Canada stock selling; Canada Lambs held at $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 50; sales, 3,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 72 to 94 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,600 head, against 18,100 head for the same time last week; the market was active for Yorkers, ranging from 180 to 200 lbs., at $6 75@$7; heavy Hogs, averaging 250 lbs. and upward, $7 20@$7 40; about 2,500 head changed hands.

A CASE THAT HAS LASTED SINCE 1859.

The case of F. R. and H. C. Fowler against Augustus Schell, as Collector of the port of New-York, which was began in 1859, to recover $1,290, alleged excess of duty paid on caustic soda, again came up in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, yesterday. It is alleged by the claimants that at the time of the importation of the merchandise they were charged duty at the rate of fifteen per cent., on the ground that under the tariff of 1857 caustic soda resembled soda ash more than any other article mentioned in the act of Congress, and should, therefore, pay the same duty as carbonate of soda—that is to say, at the rate of fifteen per cent. The plaintiffs hold that they should only pay four per cent. under the act. The case is still on.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 9:

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, sold eighteen acres of land lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract," for $80,000, the purchaser being David Dudley Field. It was understood that this sale was made more particularly for the purpose of perfecting title.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $20,100, to F. C. Bennett. Also, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 366 feet west of Second avenue, for $8,500, to the New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a court order similar to the above, disposed of a three-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 196.8 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $5,025, the buyer being Malcolm Campbell. A lot on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of One Hundredth street, noticed for sale by the same auctioneer, under another court order, was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett adjourned the sale of the house and lot, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, to the 16th inst., and Hugh N. Camp adjourned the sale of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, to the 23d inst. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue; and one lot, 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 100 by 160 by 105, on Jefferson avenue, east of Ryer place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

18 acres of land lying between 11th av., the Harlem River, 186th and 188th sts., known as the "Barney Bowers tract"	$80,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 69th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 20x100.5	$20,100
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 116th st., s. s., 366 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 18.9x100.10	8,500

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story frame house and lot, East 113th st., n. s., 196.8 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16.8x100.11	$5,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Bedford st., Nos. 41 and 43, 40x75, foreclose; William Sinclair, Referee, to Jared F. Harrison and Theron N. Strong	$13,400
Bedford st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Leroy st., 20x60; Rachel L. Krooks to Solomon Marx	12,000
Chrystie st., No. 3, 35x25; Jacob Miles to Wilhelmina Pape	17,500
Grand st., s. w. corner Suffolk st., 2 x70, Thomas Hyslop to John C. Acaeson and others	25,000
Thompson st., w. s., 243.6 ft. n. of Prince st., 24.8x100; Solomon Marx to Rachel, wife of J. L. Krooks	39,500
Thompson st., w. s., 268.2 w. of Prince st., 24.8x100, Solomon Marx to Jacob L. Krooks	39,500
10th st., n. s., 233 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x94.9; 10th st., n. s., 422 ft. w. of 8th av., 18x100.5; Wooster st., No. 16, 21.10x100; Rosa Goldsmith to Gustavus Sidenberg	48,000
33d st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x98.9; Abraham and Beldis Kramer to Charles Conley	10,500
34th st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.8x98.9; Henrietta C. Mackie to Lucy A. Stephens	14,000
34th st., s. s., 599.5 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.6x99.5; Samuel Bunting to P. J. Stephens	17,000
40th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x33.8x27.4x44.10; John J. Leehan to Denis Leahy	1,200
42d st., n. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; T. and J. D. Crimmins to Louis Metzger	10,000
44th st., s. s., 256.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; I. M. Grenell to Charles Watrous; mortgage; $12,240	1,000
54th st., n. s., 90.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 34.9x52x35.3; W. R. Adams to John J. Burchell	150
74th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 125x102.2; Meyer S. Meyers to Elijah P. Briggs	50,000
116th st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 5th av., 10x100.8; Edwin Ludlow to George Hoffman	2,500
148th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x99.11; foreclosure; W. T. Horn to John L. Lawrence	4,000
Avenue B, w. s., 250 ft. n. of 4th st., 50x125, Twenty-third Ward; George W. Pitchett to John Putnam	700
Schuyler st., n. s., corner of Courtland av., 100x100; Adam Martin to Anton Wertz	30,000
Jefferson av., lots Nos. 196 to 201, map S. Ryer, 150x105; heirs-at-law of John Pfirrman to J. M. Levy	1,000
Rider av., w. s., 111.8 ft. s. of 144th st., 175x125 to Mott Haven Canal; Rider av., w. s., 59.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 100x125; D. Whiting to Lucy E., wife of W. E. Rider	31,000
3d av., n. w. corner 59th st., 40.5x46.4; 59th st., n. s., 46.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 13.8x42.10; Philip Gomprecht to Louis Schoolhen	45,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Barrow st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson st., 25x100; (Trinity Church lease,) Jacob L. Krok or Krooks to Solomon Marx	12,000
Cherry st., No. 140; 4 years, per year	900
22d st., Nos. 541 and 543 West, n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x98.8, leasehold; S. H. Olin to G. B. Sanford, foreclosure	1,000
25th st., s. s., 180 ft. w 10th av., 20x98.4, assignment lease; Sarah, widow of Patrick McKenna; James E. Brown and Edward Donnelly to Mitchell, Vance & Co.	3,000
Madison av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; Goelet lease; Andrew J. Kerwin to Fernando Wood	20,000
Madison av., w. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; Goelet lease; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood	20,000
Madison av., w. s., 140.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, Goelet lease; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood	20,000
Madison av., w. s., 160.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; Goelet lease; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood	20,000
Madison av., s. w. corner of 50th st., 20.5x70; Goelet lease; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood	20,000
5th av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of 55th st., 50.5x100; 21 years' lease, with privilege of appraisement; Lewis C. Jones to Rebecca Jones; per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—One or four of the handsomest building lots on that magnificent 100-foot street, adjacent to the 5th av. entrance into Central Park, if promptly taken, will be sold at a decided bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

N. B.—These are the handsomest lots for improvement now to be purchased near Central Park.

HOUSES WITHOUT AND WITH EXTRA ground and stable, and eligible lots in New-York and Brooklyn, farms and country-seats on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-York State; also, water-fronts and manufacturing property in and near the City, for sale or exchange. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Six lots, north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet. Front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE valuable house and furniture, No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

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TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the property No. 63 5th av., north-east corner 13th st., suitable for a private residence, a first-class boarding house, or for hotel purpose. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

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STORES, &C., TO LET.

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TIMES BUILDING.

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TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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TO MECHANICS OR MANUFACTURERS of any staple article connected with, or which can be introduced in, the hardware jobbing trade, and which may be manufactured by boys' labor. Parties having this kind of labor would like to employ a part of it with any one capable of manufacturing a good article. Address J. C. B., Station L, New-York City.

$100,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, either as special or general, with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the Hide and Leather, and Tanning Business, with practical men who have capital insufficient for the purpose. For an interview, address TANNER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.

n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.

o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.

AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

s10-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874.

WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.

o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }

y16-1aw6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the mater of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D., 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John A. Burke, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1874.

d3-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK HEIM, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER Assignee, &c.,
n26-1aw3w-T* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

If you wish to make a handsome and useful present buy an Electric Gas Lighter. They are economical and safe, as they save the use of matches, alcohol, or any fluid. ELECTRIC GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 1,290 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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STORIES FOR CHILDREN. By Eleven Sophomores. Square 12mo. Cloth, beveled boards, gilt and black lettered. Price $1 50.

The stories contained in this volume were written as themes in the Spring of 1844.

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DRESS AS IT AFFECTS THE HEALTH OF WOMEN. Edited, with an introduction and an appendix, by ABBA GOOLD WOOLSON. With Illustrations. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

The dress reform movement, which had its origin in a paper read last Spring before the New-England Woman's Club, by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, created a widespread excitement, which led to the delivery of a series of lectures by ladies conspicuous in the movement, and to the opening of a store in Boston for the sale of the new styles of garments. As illustrating the whole subject, this volume on Dress Reform will be found interesting and desirable

MR. CHANEY'S NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

F. GRANT & CO.; OR, PARTNERSHIPS. A Story for the Boys who "Mean Business." By GEORGE L. CHANEY. With Illustrations. 16mo. Cloth, gilt and black lettered. Price $1 50.

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ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

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Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. JOHN KRAUS (formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park) continue their kindergarten intermediate class, training class for kindergarten teachers, and mothers' class at Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; Uptown, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Students pursue book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; hours suiting. Writing lessons, $3 monthly. Ladies' department.

LADIES DESIROUS OF MORE EXTENDED literary culture can secure an experienced and thoroughly competent instructor, by addressing CONFIDENTIAL, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.

ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

AUCTION SALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

SEVENTY-FOUR $1,000 NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—New-York Supreme Court.—The UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, against JOHN M. COURTENAY.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date Aug. 17, 1874, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 12th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, 74 State of North Carolina Six (6) per Cent. Bonds, each for $1,000 par value. Nos. 301 to 350, Nos. 376 to 394, Nos. 396 to 400, issued Oct. 1, 1869, payable Oct 1, 1899, under an ordinance to aid the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, ratified March 11, 1868; coupons from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1899, attached.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

JAMES M. OAKLEY, Referee.

MILLER, STOUTENBURG & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STRICTLY GUARANTEED.

ELEGANT REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, OF RECENT IMPORTATION.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 60 Liberty st., SIXTEEN VERY ELEGANT REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, all square filled, and Plain Red and Black Centres, of rare and beautiful designs. The above will be on exhibition on Thursday. Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine them previous to the sale, which is positive and peremptory.

SALE ON FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF SUpreme Court, of premises north-east corner of West and Bank sts. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wallis, Referee, valuable plot of ground on the north-east corner of Bank and West, containing on West st. 152 feet frontage, and on Bank 212 feet frontage, together with four-story brick buildings, 152x60 feet, on West st., and three-story brick buildings, 60x100 feet, on Bank st., together with all the appurtenances belonging. For further particulars and terms of sale see legal notice in New-York *Transcript*.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD AUCTIONEER, will sell THIS DAY, at No. 89 Bowery, a large lot of gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of fine silver-ware. By order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st.

NOTICE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at public auction, unless previously redeemed, 16,679 shares of the Flint Steel River Copper Company stock, for non-payment of assessment, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

OPENING !—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS, $10; VELVET Hats, $10, reduced from $15, for holiday gifts. Furs, Mink, Alaska Seal-skin, and all kinds of Furs at bargains. Children's Hats. BINNS' Great Millinery, No. 761 Broadway, up stairs. Save this.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations, (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good, tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN BE found a number of first-class servants, French, Swedish, German, English, and Irish; well recommended. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

A LADY DESIRES SOME LIGHT EMPLOYment for the afternoon hours. Address A. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG lady aged nineteen, as companion to a lady, or governess to children; best references. Address New-York Post Office, Box No. 2,814.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady to procure a situation for a competent colored girl, either as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for infant or children; recommendation unexceptionable. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 129 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, active young girl who understands her business thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; will assist with the washing if required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, willing, and obliging German girl; is a good waitress, and would be willing to do house-work; has good references from her last place; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BEST City references. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 307 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS English and American cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, creams, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; will do the coarse washing in a small private family; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 29th st., near 3d av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish young women, separately or together, for City or country; one is a capable, reliable cook, the other is a good waitress, chamber-maid, and general house-worker; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, to assist in the washing, in a private family; City or country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 237 West 27th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN WHO is first class in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; will take a place in first-class boarding-house; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTestant woman as first-class cook; makes excellent soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for M. A. O.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; a good cook and excellent laundress; good reference; City and country. Apply at No. 113 Houston st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable, efficient, and respectful servant, excellent cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, pastry, &c., and can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly, and not quarrelsome nor afraid of work; first-class City reference; plain washing if desired. Call for Katherine, No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL ABOUT THIRTY who is a thorough cook; also, an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a first-class cook in all branches; capable and reliable; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS superior cook in a private family; can give the best verbal references as to being competent, economical, agreeable, and a first-class servant. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; best City reference. Call at or address No. 48 West 28th st., school-house.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would take a place as laundress. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to City or country; reference if required. Call at No. 340 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is good baker; in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL RECOMmended woman; can do all kinds of family cooking. Call at No. 859 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY (ENGLISH Protestant) cook, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 527 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH OR SWISS cook, cordon blue, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, private family or first-class boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more families' work by the day; very reasonable terms; best of references. Call on or address Mrs. Grant, No. 300 West 52d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE NEW-England Protestant woman for general house-work, or cooking, washing, and ironing; has good reference, and is fully capable of filling a position of trust; is a thoroughly competent house-worker; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTants, sisters, together, or separate if required; are fully capable of doing the work of a small family; are willing and obliging; City or country; wages moderate; good City reference. Call two days at No. 344 West 26th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young woman, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG WOMAN in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can furnish the very best reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; can do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good references. Call at No. 859 6th av.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT KITCHen maid, with good City references; will do some plain washing if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; CAN DO all required by a first-class laundress; all, without exception; references as to competency; agreeable, neat, and willing. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her busines thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman; wishes engagements to go out working by the day, or will take in washing at her own house; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with several years' references; is excellent and extra. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR LAUNdress and waitress.—By a French young woman; excellent chamber-maid; experienced nurse for young or growing children; very neat and obliging; attentive to children or wait on a lady; City or country; very best City reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH-woman as nurse or parlor-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 110 5th av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; is thoroughly competent to attend to an invalid; unexceptionable City reference for either capacity; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMstress.—By a Swedish girl, with the best of City references; is very fond of children; a nice seamstress; neat, willing, and a good worker; speaks good English. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, TO TAKE care of children; good reference. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 49 East 23d st., Court No. 7, for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN thoroughly experienced with children; competent to take entire charge from birth; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 602 3d av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; operates on the machine; best City reference. Call, for two days, 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; best City reference. Address M. C., No. 554 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNderstands dress-making and family sewing, by the day or month; City reference. Address No. 327 East 16th st., near the park.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL (speaks English) in an American family as seamstress, and to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 173 Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPETENT waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 307 East 35th st., one pair stairs, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

WASHING. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house, No. 417 West 32d st., near 9th av., second floor, back room.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, thirty-one years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; can come highly recommended from his last employer; seven years' reference; willing and obliging; City or country. Address E. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, 213 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, THOROUGHLY competent man of eighteen years' experience; long satisfactory references. Address for three days, Coachman, Irvington, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the last three years. Can be seen at Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.— By a single man; experienced in city driving; sober; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; FIRST-class City reference from present employer. Call on or address Michael, No. 16 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no encumbrance; seven years' best reference. Call or address G. L., No. 45 West 30th st.

GARDENER—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE; WHO has thoroughly acquired a competent knowledge of all branches connected with the profession; also, practically conversant with agriculture, and well versed in laying out and improving grounds; unexceptionable testimonials of twenty years. Address T. S., No. 881 Broadway.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself generally useful; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

PRINTERS.—A RESPECTABLE BOY, AGED SIXteen, wishes to learn the printing trade; good reference. Address C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY an English Protestant man and wife; one daughter eight years old; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, tend furnace, sweep walks, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook; also good laundress; daughter do errands and light work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands the care of silver thoroughly; is capable, honest, and sober, and can furnish the very best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. References thoroughly investigated at this agency.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter; speaks French, English, and Spanish; understands his business thoroughly, and has first-class City reference. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at or address No. 243 West 15th st., third floor. Call from 9 to 4.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS fully to act as footman and assistant waiter, and who can bring satisfactory testimonials from his last employers. Apply only between 11 and 3 at No. 31 West 34th st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN A private family. Address S. S., Box No. 1,441 City Post Office, giving name and references; must be a reliable, first-class waiter.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN THE IRON TRADE, TO do business in the West. Address, giving reference and salary expected, M. C. I. Co., Post Office Box No. 1,741, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON SHOES. NO. 247 Wallabout st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have been appointed Receiver of the New-York Plaster Works, and that all persons indebted to said company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me. And all creditors of said corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract with said corporation are required to present the same in writing in detail to me by, on, or before the 15th day of January, 1875, at my office, No. 346 Fulton street, corner of Boerum place, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated BROOKLYN, Dec. 7, 1874.

N. H. CLEMENT,
Receiver of the New-York Plaster Works.

d10-1aw3wTh*.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.

By order of the board.

R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN S. CLARK retires from our firm, and his interest and responsibility cease from this date.

Mr. CLARK becomes a member of the firm of L. PRANG & CO., who have purchased from us our entire interest in Prof. Walter Smith's System of Drawing for Public Schools. The works comprised in that system will hereafter be published by them.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS A PARTNER in our firm Mr. JOHN S. CLARK, who retires from the firm of JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

Having purchased of Messrs. OSGOOD & CO. the plates, contracts, and rights of publication of Prof. Walter Smith's System of Drawing for Public Schools, the books, cards, and manuals composing this system will hereafter be published by us.

L. PRANG & CO.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1874.

SHIPPING.

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WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 9 | *RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 23
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA.........WED., Dec. 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Quinn..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Beddoe..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE..........Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Spain.Sat.Dec.12, 7:30 A.M. | Erin......Saturday, Dec. 26
Helvetia..Saturday, Dec. 19 | The Queen..Saturday, Jan. 2

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Thursday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Saturday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Dec. 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. Morton, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19

PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO

ANDES..........Nov. 27

NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.

ATLAS..........Dec. 5

GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.

ETNA..........Dec. 15

KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.,

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 10.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. Ladewigs, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. Klug Kist, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:30, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. | L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th..2:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 7th..8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th..2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th..8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th..7:30 A. M.
	Friday, 11th..8:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS [illegible] at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

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INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,

Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.

Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary *pro tem.*

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319, 300 shares, and 320, 200 shares, of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating the following-described note, as it has been lost or mislaid:

$2,500. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

Four months after date we promise to pay to the order of Grissler & Faussel two thousand and five hundred dollars at the Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, with interest. KORN BRO. & CO.

End. Grissler & Faussel.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from evening of 10th inst. until morning of 2d January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FOR SALE—A TEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTgage for $8,000 on Chicago real estate; the property is valued much above the first and second mortgages. Full particulars will be sent to parties having the money on applying for them, to O. S. A., Box No. 2,966 Post Office, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY STOCK, GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK, NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT STOCK, Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 21st day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next. Transfer books for both stock and consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of Jan. 20 next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER UNION SQUARE,
4TH AV. AND 16TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable Jan. 4, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and reopened Jan. 5, 1875. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DANCING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—[illegible] LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD.—LADY'S WATCH, GREEN [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS,** and **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BREWSTER & CO.'S close carriage, paneled sides; has only been in use three months; in first-class condition; can be bought for less than half original cost. Inquire at No. 36 Broad st., Room No. 36.

GOOD BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES at Mills' Farm, Long Island; terms liberal. Address or call on E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely furnished room, (all modern improvements,) or room and bed-room, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway and 29th st.

New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.,

convenient to Broadway cars, desirable rooms, with board, on second and third floors, at very moderate rates. Ample closets and bath; home comforts. References.

FIFTH AV., BELOW 14TH ST., SUPERIOR accommodations for a large family; entire second floor, six light, well-furnished rooms; extra parlor and dining-room on first floor if required; private table only; references exchanged. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 205 WEST 22D ST.—A VERY COSY BACK parlor, with gas, heat, and first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at very moderate rate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR with exclusive bath, to rent; also two small rooms with use of bath on same floor. No. 48 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

LARGE, HANDSOME CONNECTING ROOMS, together or separately, on second floor of a neat, quiet house, with good board; terms moderate to responsible permanent parties. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 33 W. 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF THREE rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; with or without board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway.—An elegant suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without private table.

SECOND FLOOR AND SIDE ROOM, SUITable for family or gentlemen, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second-story alcove room to let, with board, in a private family. References exchanged.

MADISON AV.—FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS; PRIvate table if desired. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors; private table if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWly furnished front rooms, with board, fire, and gas, at $30 per week for two persons.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on second floor; bath-room on same floor. Call at No. 58 Irving place.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE, SUNNY ROOMS, with private bath; also single room, $2 a week. No. 216 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45 WEST.—One large, sunny room on third floor, front, to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND AND third story front and fourth story back rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 299,

Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table: references required.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET; FURNISHED, with board; references. No. 255 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor, with board; rooms singly or in suites.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS on second floor; also two on third floor, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and will be open for business on SATURDAY MORNING next.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE WITH board, a second-story front and hall room adjoining, with grate fire and running water; location between 34th and 50th sts., Madison and 6th avs.; terms moderate. Address, stating terms and giving references, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 131 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with bathroom and closets, on the second floor, between 4th and 6th avs., and below 42d st.; private table; price, $50 a week; references furnished and exchanged. Address Box No. 3,201 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a genteel neighborhood, on third floor, hall room adjoining; French, German, or Spanish spoken. Address, with price and particulars, COMFORT, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, two rooms adjoining, with board; central locality. Address, stating terms, M. S. K., Post Office Box No. 1,540.

WINTER RESORTS.

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SOUTHERN TOURISTS—STOP AND ENJOY the delightful climate of Wilmington, N. C.; first-class table and accommodation; private family; permanent or transient. Apply to W. H. WIGGINS, No. 142 Pearl st., or Box No. 372, Wilmington, N. C.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks

SAVINGS BANKS.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,

BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.

Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at all the News Stands.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT, (last time,)

YORICK!! and MY UNCLE'S WILL.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. JENNINGS, Miss SARA JEWETT, and Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.

SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30. YORICK and MY UNCLE'S WILL.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 11, SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 12, First times this season of Boucicault's comedy, LONDON ASSURANCE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, (first time here,) SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MAN AND WIFE.

Seats may be secured one week in advance.

*** In rehearsal the two latest and most successful London comedies, SWEETHEARTS and MADCAP PRINCE.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL REHEARSAL

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss IDA ROSBURGH, Vocalist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

Symphony, No. 3, in E flat major..........Schumann
Aria, "On Mighty Pens," Creation..........Haydn
Andante, from the trio op. 97..........Beethoven
Instrumented by Liszt.
Ciaconna in D minor..........J. S. Bach
Recitative and aria, ("Magic Flute.")..........Mozart
Overture, "Carnival Romain."..........Berlioz

The directors take great pleasure in presenting for the first time in America, Bach's Ciaconna, adapted for the Philharmonic Orchestra, and dedicated to the Society by Herr Joachim Raff, in response to his election as an honorary member of the Association.

JAY GOULD! THE COMING SENSATION!!

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

By PUBLIC DEMAND, Continuation of the great BURLESQUE BLACK CROOK,

THE OLYMPIC FEMALE BALLET CORPS.

First appearance of Messrs. WAYNE AND LOVELY, Signor BARTOLLI, the MADRID WONDER.

THE DARKEY'S DREAM OF MINSTRELSY, Introducing a full Band of Olden Time Serenaders.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

BILLIARDS.—FOURTH MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, CHALLENGE CUP, and $2,000, between A. P. RUDOLPHE and A. GARNIER, at TAMMANY HALL, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 600 points up, on a Collender Standard Bevel Table, and according to the rules of the Championship.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

Game at 8 P. M.

Paris Mutual Pools will be sold at Chris. O'Connor's Union Square Billiard Rooms.

JAY GOULD! THE COMING SENSATION!!

THE GOURLAYS.

SEVEN NIGHTS AT BLEECKER STREET BUILDINGS.

"MRS. McGREGOR'S LEVEE."

A DREAM OF AULD LANG SYNE.

First appearance SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

TOBIN MATINEE

AT 3 EVERY DAY,
(excepting Saturday.)

A VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.

See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at all the News Stands.

MR. GOODYEAR ON THE DI CESNOLA collection, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th av. and 22d st. Stereopticon illustration.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL, N. B. SHIMER, JAMES O'NEIL, Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD,

In the celebrated PARISIAN CAN CAN.

Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PROPOSALS.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND METER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See *City Record.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

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SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

d10-law6wTh.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME AND MENAGERIE!

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF THE METROPOLIS!

THE EQUESTRIAN RENDEZVOUS OF AMERICA!

Patronized by the great and good. Indorsed by the Pulpit, the Public, and the Press!

THE BRILLIANT

FETE AT PEKIN, FETE AT PEKIN,
FETE AT PEKIN, FETE AT PEKIN.

A marvel of spectacular pageantry. The various scenes and acts auxiliary to this grand introductory procession are given with historic truthfulness, and are received with admiration and wonder, afternoon and evening.

INDIAN LIFE—A Chase for a Wife!
INDIAN LIFE—A Chase for a Wife!

GRAND ROMAN CHARIOT RACES!
DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES!

Introducing English, French, and American Equestriennes.

GRAND MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!

This famous zoölogical collection now exceeds in extent and variety all the combined menageries of the United States.

Grand Menagerie open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 1:30 and 8. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under ten half price. Wild animals fed at the close of afternoon exhibition.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

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THE ARCADIAN.

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

To be had at the News Stands.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—MACCABE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

in a revised edition of his entertainment,

"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"

comprising, with countless additions, the same REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

Brilliant success of the new programme, including an entirely Original, Sensational, Double Voicical Melodrama, in one act and a half, entitled

SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN;

in which Mr. MACCABE, by a peculiar contrivance of dress, will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining during the final scene upon the stage, in full sight of the audience.

ROBINSON HALL has been redecorated and elegantly furnished, and can be safely pronounced one of the most comfortable and beautiful salons in the City.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,

BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.

Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at all the News Stands.

PARK THEATRE.

THIRTEENTH WEEK
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
the Speculative Hero, in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

COL. SELLERS
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.

See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at all the News Stands.

CONCERT AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1874, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following artists, members of the choir and others, will appear:

Mrs. JULIA M. CABLE, Soprano.
Miss M. H. HOBBS, Contralto.
Mr. CHR. FRITSCH, Tenor.
Mr. THEO. E. PERKINS, Tenor.
Mr. A. SOHST, Baritone.
Mr. T. H. BARRY, Baritone.
Mr. H. TROST, Basso.
Mr. C. FITZSIMMONS, Organist.
Mr. J. E. MEYER, Accompanist.
Mr. THEO. E. PERKINS..........Director

Tickets $1, to be obtained at No. 64 East 53d st., or at the door.

"TRINCULO" AND "ROSE EYTINGE."

See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at the News Stands.

Y. M. C. A.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Members' Lecture Course.

W. S. Andrews,

Will lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

Subject—OUR HUMORISTS.

Tickets..........Fifty cents.

MATERIALIZED SPIRITS.

See the ARCADIAN.

To be had at all the News Stands.

A COURSE OF TWO FRENCH LECTURES in aid of Mme. De Pressense's Protestant schools in Paris will be delivered by M. WUARIN, on the 12th and 19th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Subjects—OLD CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE and CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PROTESTANTISM. Tickets at Christern's book store, No. 77 University place.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

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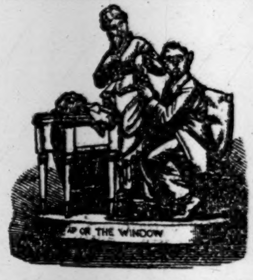
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SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A STUDY IN BIOGRAPHY AND LITERATURE. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR will lecture on the above subject in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at Scribner & Armstrong's, No. 654 Broadway, and at A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY WILL GIVE a Lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Swedish Lutheran Church, Gustavus Adolphus, in the Church, 22d st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—"Ancient Oriental Monarchies." Admission, 50c.

MEETINGS.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting. J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. T. D. STETSON, Esq., will read a paper on "Modern Improvements in Hose and Pipes." Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman. ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

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BRILLIANT REVIVAL of Lovell's great play, in six acts, entitled LOVE'S SACRIFICE, with new scenes, costumes, and appointments, and with the following superb cast:

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Eugene De Lorme..........Mr. J. W. COLLIER
(His first appearance here.)
Paul Lafont..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Jeans Ruse..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Morino..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Du Viray..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Friar Dominic..........Mr THOS. E. MORRIS
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Margaret..........Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(Her first appearance this season.)
Herminie De Vermont..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Manon..........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Jenny..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, FIRST MATINEE OF LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

In preparation the immensely successful Parisian sensation,

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GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
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NO MATINEE the coming SATURDAY, the stage being required for a full rehearsal of the entirely new romantic drama,

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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
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THE POLITICAL MURDER.

SECOND DAY OF CROKER'S TRIAL.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE PRISONER—M'KENNA'S STATEMENTS EXCLUDED—EVIDENCE OF THE DOCTOR AND THE DEPUTY CORONER—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The Croker trial was resumed yesterday at 10 A. M., and when the court rose in the evening, at shortly before 6 o'clock, the District Attorney had rested the case for the prosecution, with the reservation that another witness may yet be examined. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Ex-Rebel Fellows, Mr. Clinton, and Col. Wingate. The interest taken by the public in the case is decidedly emphatic, and during the day all the passages leading to the court-room were crowded. As, however, the arrangements for admission are very strict, the court-room itself is kept comparatively free. Croker's friends muster in great force, and one may easily hear their openly-expressed sympathy when outside the precincts of the court, and in the court their whispered doubts as to the veracity of the witnesses for the prosecution. Once yesterday, when counsel for the defense was impeaching the character of those witnesses, and when the witness on the stand uttered an emphatic denial of his assertions, his statement was received with derisive laughter, and his Honor threatened to clear the court-room if such a demonstration were repeated. The evidence yesterday was in great measure connected with the occurrences which took place on the morning of the election in connection with the shooting of McKenna. There was, however, one other point discussed with a good deal of earnestness and ended in a manner adverse to the prosecution. The prosecution had been anxious to get into evidence the statement of McKenna as to the source from which he received his death wound, and after the argument of counsel it was decided by Justice Barrett that the statement could not be admitted either as a dying declaration or as part of the *res gestæ* of the case.

The court opened promptly at 10 o'clock.

Eugene Haley was the first witness examined. He testified: I live at No. 311 West Thirty-first street. I saw the quarrel between Croker and O'Brien. O'Brien said he kept Croker's family from starving. A policeman came and rushed the crowd out on the street. Either Croker or Hickey said that he would shoot the first man that came near him. Then I heard a shot go off, and the man fell. I did not see any pistol before I heard the shot. I saw a pistol in Croker's hand after I heard the shot. I had seen Croker before that day. I had also seen O'Brien. The parties were in the street when the shooting took place. Hickey was facing toward Thirty-fourth street. Croker was more up town than McKenna, and O'Brien was furthest down town. Croker was nearest to Thirty-fourth street. I saw pistols in the hands of the parties, but I did not see them go off. When McKenna was shot, O'Brien was on the sidewalk. O'Brien and Croker were about sixteen or eighteen feet apart.

Cross-examined by Col. Fellows:

Q.—When Croker and O'Brien came together that morning what was the first thing you saw? A.—I saw Croker strike O'Brien; he struck him in the mouth. While they were in a clinch O'Brien struck Croker. O'Brien was facing toward Croker when the shot was fired, and McKenna was looking across in a slanting direction, not facing either O'Brien or Croker. His right side was toward Croker when the shot was fired. Hickey was standing close by Croker, and both were looking toward O'Brien. I did not see pistols with anybody until after the shot was fired. I saw O'Brien walk out toward Croker and Hickey before the shot was fired. McKenna did not look toward either O'Brien or Croker. I did not see Craig that day that I recollect. I saw him the following Monday. I saw O'Brien about half an hour after the fight. He was in a carriage. I went up to the carriage. I did not tell him that I had had anything to say about the quarrel. He spoke to me previously at the station-house.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He asked me if I had seen some of it.

Q.—And you told him you did? A.—I did.

Q.—What took place then? A.—The Sergeant took my name. That was all that occurred. Since the election, I asked Craig if he could get me a job, and he said he would try, but I got the job myself.

Q.—At the Coroner's inquest was not a man asked to stand up in the audience, and did you not say that he was the man who stood by Croker? A.—I did.

Q.—Did not a second man then stand up, and did you not say that he was the man? A.—I did.

Q.—Which was the man? A.—The second one. I picked out the wrong man at first. There was some resemblance between them. I saw the two Hickeys arrested. I saw four men arrested—Croker, the two Hickeys, and Sheridan. After McKenna fell I did not see any person shoot at him. They were shooting over him. There were seven or eight shots fired altogether. Two policemen were present while the shooting was going on. I did not see the Police doing any clubbing. I don't remember saying at the inquest that a policeman struck O'Brien with his club. If I said so it would not be true. I heard O'Brien ask a policeman to lend him his club, but the policeman would not give it to him. I saw Croker fire several shots after McKenna fell. (Witness here identified the prisoner.)

THE PRISONER IDENTIFIED.

Q.—You are sure that that is the man? A.—I am.

Q.—There is no mistake about that? A.—No mistake. I could not say that Sheridan was one of the men I saw shooting. I had never seen George Hickey before that day. I saw the men that were arrested, but did not see their faces. I saw George Hickey's face. The only talk I had with O'Brien about the case was the talk I had at the station-house. The only talk I had with Craig was on the day of the inquest. I asked him to give me my car-fare down town, and he gave me ten cents. I only went once to the inquest. I had been out of a place three or four weeks when I asked Craig to get me a job. I did not see who fired the first shot. I cannot tell how many shots Croker fired. I cannot say how many shots each of them fired. The Police came up while the fist-fighting was going on, and were there while the shooting was going on. I heard O'Brien shout out to arrest the murderer. "Arrest the murderer; arrest the man," were the words that he used.

To Assistant District Attorney Rollins—Just after the shot was fired and McKenna fell I saw a pistol in the hands of Croker. I had known Croker before. I did not know Sheridan except to see his name in the papers. I had tried frequently to get a place before I spoke to Craig.

To a Juror—I saw the pistols and heard the shots.

To Col. Fellows—I have seen Craig frequently since the inquest, but I have not spoken with him.

THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Louis Schultzer examined—I was in my house at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the election. I was summoned to go immediately to the drug store on the corner. I went to the drug store and saw a man there who was wounded in the head. I was told that his name was McKenna. The wound was on the right side of his head. I did not probe the wound. I believed it to be mortal. I said that he was very seriously wounded, and advised that he be taken at once to Bellevue Hospital. He was taken to the hospital on a stretcher.

To Mr. Clinton—What I said was addressed to the Police officers.

Mr. Rollins proposed to ask witness whether McKenna said anything to him, and counsel for the defense objected.

Mr. Clinton argued in support of the objection. Such evidence, he submitted, could not be admitted unless it was plain to the court that the man was under the impression that he was about to die immediately, and that in view of death he made a dying declaration. The solemnity of such an occasion was held by the courts to be equivalent to the taking of an oath. Counsel quoted Roscoe on Evidence to show the principles underlying the question before the court. According to this authority, he said that in order to have such evidence admissible, the person making the declaration should have no hope, not merely of ultimate recovery, but of prolonged existence. All the authorities held that such a condition of things should be proved beyond all peradventure. It was proved solely by the declaration of the deceased. In this case there was no proof that the patient ever heard the words of the physician. Down to this point there was not, he contended, a scintilla of evidence to show that the deceased thought he was mortally wounded and would die soon. The authorities all held that every hope of recovery should be excluded, and that as far as the deceased was concerned he should consider his immediate death as certain. The deceased simply heard that he should be brought to the hospital, which was of course perfectly natural under the circumstances. Counsel cited a number of cases, contending that the principle underlying them was that the court should be satisfied beyond all doubt that the declaration was made by the deceased at a time when he considered himself about to die immediately. Now, in this case, there was no proof that the deceased had ever expressed the opinion that he would die soon; indeed, there was no proof as to when McKenna died, and, so far as he could see, it was not proved that McKenna was not alive at present. His Honor, he presumed, would readily see the hardship of admitting this testimony. They were deprived of the opportunity of examining the witness, and of eliciting such facts as might show the opinion of the witness as to the source from which he received his death-wound to be ill founded. The importance of cross-examination to a prisoner could not be overestimated, and therefore he hoped that he would not be deprived of it in this case except upon the principle on which dying declarations were admissible.

District Attorney Phelps said that at this stage of the case he would not press the matter further. He proposed, in the first instance, to give proof of McKenna's death.

Justice Barrett suggested that the District Attorney might then argue the question on the assumption that McKenna was dead, but Mr. Phelps stated that he preferred to give proof of McKenna's death in the first instance.

PROOF OF M'KENNA'S DEATH.

Patrick Craig was then examined. He testified: I was on Second avenue, at the corner of Thirty-third street, on the morning of the election. I went to the place where O'Brien and Croker were when I heard the first shot. I went there as fast as I could run. I don't know who fired the first shot. I saw Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan near the railroad track. McKenna had fallen by this time. I went to raise McKenna, when George Hickey fired a shot. I then dropped McKenna, and went to a drug store on the corner. George Hickey fired a second shot. I asked a Police officer why he did not arrest the men who were shooting, and said that they had murdered that man. There was a short interval between each shot. The Hickeys and Sheridan were taken into custody about three minutes after the shooting. I was at the drug store when McKenna was brought there. He was brought there about five minutes after the shooting. I am not a relative of McKenna; I was merely a friend of his. McKenna spoke to me and I communicated to Sergt. Christie what he said to me. I saw Croker go behind the desk to Sergt. Christie. I saw McKenna dead. I saw him on the evening of the election day. I had a conversation with him at the hospital. I asked him a question at the drug store and he answered me. I asked him several questions at the hospital but not on the same question. He complained very much of his side and wrist. He asked to have his wrist tied up. I asked him if he had anything to say to his folks, and he said that he would be all right, and not to send after them.

Q.—Did he at this interview say anything more about his health? A.—He did not.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESSES HIS POINT.

District Attorney Phelps said he now proposed to ask the witness what McKenna said to witness at the drug store concerning the source from which he received his wound. In doing so he was willing to concede that Croker was not present.

Mr. Clinton objected to the question, and supplemented his former argument by referring the court to the evidence of the witness as showing that not only did McKenna not expect death, but that he actually thought he was in no danger. This, he contended, greatly strengthened his objection. What McKenna said to witness, therefore, could not be brought in by any possibility as a dying declaration.

District Attorney Phelps said that what he proposed to do was to elicit what the deceased said as to the source from which he received his wound. He asked if the testimony of the victim of this affray was to be lost to the investigation, and to the purposes of justice forever. Much had been said as to the admissibility of dying declarations and of the principles upon which they rested. He conceded that any declaration made at the hospital after the deceased had expressed the feeling that he was all right, was not to be admitted, but it was another question whether at the time immediately subsequent to receiving the shot he was in a condition to expect his death? But he put the matter on broader grounds. He put it on the ground that it was admissible as part of the *res gesta* of the case. It was, he maintained, part of the occurrence itself, and was fairly to be so judged. It was a declaration made at a time when there was no opportunity, no provocation, and no inducement for the deceased to invent any stories. It was not without consideration that he had come to the conclusion that the testimony was admissible. He found it laid down in the text-books that the declaration of a person wounded and bleeding that a person stabbed him was entitled to be put in evidence as part of the *res gesta*. He referred to the case of the People against Stokes, stating that when it was sought to put in evidence what was said by the deceased when he was found on the staircase, and that when objection was made Judge Davis, who tried the case, had no doubt as to its admissibility. Part was admitted, and a portion was excluded, because Justice Ingraham had excluded it at a previous trial. He could find no authority to show that it should not be admitted as part of the *res gesta*.

The witness was here questioned by Justice Barrett, and corrected his previous evidence as to the time which elapsed between the shooting of McKenna and when he was in the drug store. He now said that it was about ten minutes.

Justice Barrett then proposed that the usual recess should be taken. At its conclusion he would hear further argument as to whether the evidence could be admitted as part as of the *res gesta*. He was quite clear, however, as to its inadmissibility as a dying declaration.

A recess was then taken.

At the close of the recess Edward Downey was examined and testified: I was in Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, during the shooting affray on the morning of the election day. I saw McKenna. He was falling when I saw him. I saw a man pick him up. I don't know what became of that man. I afterward assisted McKenna myself. I accompanied him to the drug store. I did not hear him say anything while on the way.

To Justice Barrett—He was carried to the drug store. He was sensible while being conveyed there.

To Mr. Clinton—The deceased did not propose to walk. I did not hear him say anything to any of those who assisted him.

To Justice Barrett—About ten minutes elapsed between the time he fell and the time he was put into the chair in the drug-store—about ten or fifteen minutes.

To Col. Fellows—I judged him to be sensible from hearing him speak after he got to the drug-store, and from his recognition of the Police Sergeant.

The argument as to whether the statement of the deceased could be admitted as part of the *res gesta* was now proceeded with, Mr. Clinton contending that the time which had elapsed after the shooting until the declaration was made, took away from it altogether the property of being part of the actual occurrence. He cited a case to show that a lapse of twenty seconds had operated similarly, and contended that the statement, to be admissible, should be simultaneous with the occurrence. He submitted further, that McKenna's knowledge of the transaction could only be founded on hearsay, and not on personal knowledge.

JUSTICE BARRETT EXCLUDES THE EVIDENCE.

Justice Barrett, in rendering his decision, said that so far as the admission of the statement as a dying declaration was concerned, he had no doubt whatever that it did not come under the rule which governed such matters. The question as to whether it was admissible as part of the *res gesta* was more difficult. The principle upon which such declarations should be admitted seemed to him to be that they should be substantially part and parcel of the occurrence—although not directly, yet substantially. They were admissible as interjections or exclamations, while the person was yet convulsed by the occurrence, and before his mind had an opportunity of settling down to its natural compass. It was rather difficult to draw the line between exclamations of this kind and the narrative of an event. In this case some time had elapsed—from five to fifteen minutes—between the shooting of McKenna and the time the declaration was made. He was brought to a drug store and placed in a chair. He uttered no exclamation and made no accusation. He asked in the first instance for a glass of water. He was then asked who had shot him, and it seemed to him that his answer to that question, and under such circumstances, was rather in the form of a narrative of an event than the outpouring of a convulsed nature. He was interrogated and he answered the questions put to him, and he (Justice Barrett) thought that it would be dangerous to admit the statements thus made as part of the *res gesta* of a case. He, therefore, felt constrained to exclude the evidence.

THE DEPUTY CORONER'S EXAMINATION.

Dr. Edward T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, examined: I made an examination of the body of John McKenna. I first saw his body on the afternoon of the day he was shot. I made the examination the next day. He had a wound on the right side of his head about two inches above and a little to the back of the ear. I found the brain lacerated. The man died from concussion of the brain and from extravasation of blood over the brain, the result of a pistol-shot wound. I found the pistol bullet.

To Mr. Clinton—If the ball had not been stopped by the bones of the head, the point of exit would have been about opposite to the point of entrance.

Edward Downey was recalled, and testified as follows: I was standing on the side-walk when the affray took place. Croker was to the north, near Thirty-fourth street. O'Brien was to the south, below McKenna. I did not see anybody with a pistol before I heard the first shot. I saw Coroner Croker with something bright in his hand. I did not see anybody else with any weapon.

To a Juror—I have known Croker about ten years, and could not be mistaken in the man.

To Mr. Clinton—I was working in the interest of Mr. O'Brien at the polling place on election day. I was not requested to go to that particular poll. I went there of my own accord. I gave tickets to several persons whom I knew. I do not know a person called "Dan the Dog." I saw a man called George McLeod on the election day. I am acquainted with Larry and Steve O'Brien. I cannot recollect all those I saw on that morning. I don't know Peter Hogan. I have known Senator O'Brien about twenty years.

MORE OBJECTIONABLE EVIDENCE.

Q.—Did you see any fight that morning at the poll while you were electioneering for O'Brien? A.—Yes. A man named Luke Casey was struck I think he was hit by Lawrence O'Brien, but I cannot swear positively. I never knew Borst until the morning of the election. This fight occurred on the north-east corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street. I did not see Larry O'Brien in custody of any person.

District Attorney Phelps objected to the latitude of this examination.

Justice Barrett said it seemed as if they were going into another case.

Mr. Clinton said they had a right to show that the persons referred to were engaged that day in causing disturbances at the polls. They had a right to test their credibility, and to show that persons came there as witnesses who occupied themselves that day in driving voters from the polls, and fomenting disturbances.

Witness (emphatically)—No, Sir. [Loud laughter in the court-room.]

Justice Barrett said that if this were renewed he would have the court cleared. He also cautioned the witness not to make any observations unless in answer to questions. He then permitted the examination to proceed.

Witness continued, in reply to Mr. Clinton: I was not engaged in any fighting on the election day. When I first saw Croker he was coming up Second avenue, on the east side of the sidewalk. The two Hickeys and Sheridan were with him. They did not speak to me, nor I to them. After they passed me they met Borst. I did not hear them say anything to him. I was not near enough to hear what was said. I saw O'Brien go toward Croker. I did not hear what O'Brien said. O'Brien's back was toward me and Croker was facing me. I saw O'Brien sparring out, but I cannot say that I saw him strike Croker. I saw his arm go out toward Croker's head. I only saw this once. I did not hear O'Brien speak during the whole of this encounter. I heard Croker. I saw Croker strike once, but I cannot tell whether he hit O'Brien. After this interchange of blows I heard George Hickey say that he would strike any man who hit that man. He spoke in a loud voice. I next heard a shot fired and saw a man fall. That man was standing between O'Brien and Croker. I first saw McKenna when he was falling. I went to McKenna when the firing was over. There were about seven shots fired, at the furthest. I did not see anybody with a pistol from the first to the last. After the first shot was fired Croker had something in his hand.

Q.—Were not Croker and O'Brien in collision until after the first shot was fired? A.—They were not. When Croker and O'Brien began to quarrel Officer Hogan and Officer Smythe came up, and were quite near to them.

EX-SENATOR O'BRIEN'S BROTHER TESTIFIES.

Stephen O'Brien examined: I was at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue on the morning of the election. I saw Mr. Croker hit my brother. There was some conversation about repeating and the like. When McKenna fell he was about four or five feet from Croker. Croker was the first man I saw with a pistol. That was just after McKenna fell. I afterward saw pistols with other persons.

Q.—What became of the pistol you saw with Croker? A.—I thought George Hickey took the pistol. He pointed it at McKenna as he lay on the ground, but cannot say whether he fired at him. To the best of my opinion George Hickey did fire at McKenna while he was lying on the ground. Henry Hickey shot at me.

Cross-examined by Col. Fellows—There was no person with me that morning. I had had a difficulty that morning with a man named Michael Hagan. I had also a difficulty with a man named Clifford.

Q.—When Croker and your brother came together and these blows were struck, how did they stand? A.—My brother was going toward Thirty-fourth street and Croker was facing Thirty-third street. My brother was kind of facing toward Thirty-fourth street. Hickey stood a little to the right of Croker. I saw Croker fire a shot, and after that I saw McKenna come from Thirty-fourth street corner. Croker was standing five or six feet from the curb, facing the oyster-saloon. McKenna was running. He was between my brother and Croker when he received the shot and fell. Witness was examined at some length as to his depositions before the Coroner, and portions of his testimony on that occasion were read, the Judge intimating that in that way the jury would be best able to see if there were any discrepancies between the evidence given then and the witness's present testimony. He was then cross-examined with the view of affecting his personal character, and admitted having had quarrels with about a dozen persons, whose names were mentioned. He said he was formerly an engineer of No. 21 Company, but he denied having stolen wrenches when in that capacity, or that any charge of stealing had been preferred against him.

Police Officer Michael Murtagh testified: On the morning of the election I was stationed at the polling-place between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, on Second avenue. I arrested Sheridan. I think George Hickey was arrested by Officer Hogan. I did not see any one fire. I took Sheridan's pistol when I got to the station-house. I followed Sheridan up Second avenue. I did not see what became of Hickey's pistol. Sergt. Christie examined the two pistols.

Counsel for the defense conceded the identification of the pistols, and that two shots had been fired from George Hickey's pistol and one from Sheridan's.

District Attorney Phelps said he believed he might announce his intention of resting the case for the prosecution. There was a possibility, however, that he might require to examine another witness.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

EHRICH & CO.

The Winter opening of Ehrich & Co., of Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth avenue, took place yesterday evening, when a wonderful display of recently imported toys and fancy goods was made. In the centre of the building a large insular platform was erected, on which the mechanical toys performed in turn. An orchestreon filled the stores with lively and appropriate music, and the air was laden with delicious perfume wafted from a secret fountain. The leading feature of the display is the toys. There are six mechanical toys of French make, which are marvels of ingenuity. One is the figure of a lady playing on a piano, her fingers, wrists, and elbows having all the motion of life as she strikes the notes. Another is a lady waltzing with her cavalier; another is a walking and crying baby. Then there is a canteeniere who marches and fires a pistol, and a gorgeous reproduction in miniature of Madame De Pompadour, whose train is held up by a little black page. The motions of the figures are wonderful, their dressing extravagant to a degree, and the music of the concealed musical boxes is considerably above the average of such music. But these dolls must be seen to be appreciated; and as to ordinary ones, they lie about in heaps, dressed and undressed, and of all sorts and sizes. Some, undressed, are priced as low as five cents, and some as high as $12. The dressed ones range from ten cents up to $25. The collection of different kinds of games is most complete, comprising every known parlor game. There is a novelty in the shape of an arrangement by which even a parlor table may be temporarily converted into a billiard table; price $3 50, including cues, balls, bridge, &c.; magic lanterns, and every description of rocking-horses for boys; miniature bedroom sets, and china tea and breakfast services for little girls; some very beautiful inlaid writing desks for the older ones are in profusion; libraries of picture books from ten cents to $12; chromos in frames at fifty cents; tin toys, farm-yards, soldiers, and Noah's arks by the thousand. A Noah's ark containing a large number of animals can be bought as low as six cents. While the youngsters were reveling in this mine of wealth the elder ones inspected the fine stock of furs, seal-skins, &c., in cloak, jacket, cap, or muff for Christmas presents; or the extensive and selected stock of kid gloves, or the fancy goods in basket and leather, bronzes and knick-knacks of all sorts. The store was crowded till the close, and Ehrichs & Co.'s Winter opening was a strong contradiction of the asserted dullness of the times.

TWO STORES BROKEN INTO.

Tuesday night or early yesterday morning the store of Max Weiner, dealer in fancy feathers and furs, No. 295 Sixth avenue, was visited by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off $2,500 worth of goods without detection. The premises were closed at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and the robbery was not discovered until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the store was opened for business. On investigation it was found that the burglars had passed through the hallway of an adjoining tenement-house, and by climbing a fence gained the rear of Mr. Weiner's store. The window-shutters were forced open and the goods, consisting of fancy feathers and sets of ladies' furs, taken out, packed up in the yard, and carried off through the hallway of the tenement-house. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained. On Sunday evening last the show-window of John Callahan's hat and fur store, No. 140 Bowery, was robbed of $140 worth of furs. The show-window is protected by a wire screen, a portion of which was removed, the window broken, and the goods abstracted by means of a pole with a hook attached. No clue to the thieves has been obtained, and yesterday Patrolman James E. Conklin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was placed on trial for having failed to prevent or discover the burglary. It was shown that there was no light burning in the window, and that it was difficult for the officer to discover that anything was wrong.

THE STOLEN HORSE-BLANKETS.

The Detective Office at Police Head-quarters was crowded yesterday by livery-stable keepers and others who had been robbed of horse-blankets, lap-robes, &c., anxious to ascertain if their property was among that seized on Tuesday night at the stable of Ex-Assistant Alderman Hewlet Odell, No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, by the Central Office Detectives. Besides the articles identified on Tuesday, eleven blankets and robes were claimed yesterday by the following parties: One by Chester Lamb, who keeps a livery-stable at No. 154 West Forty-fourth street; two by Thomas J. McCahill, of No. 250 East Fortieth street; two by H. C. Williams, of No. 330 East Fifty-seventh street; a lap-robe by Ex-Judge J. J. Roosevelt, No. 836 Broadway; two horse-covers by William Drennen, livery-stable keeper, of No. 619 Sixth avenue; one by Dr. William Tod Helmuth, of No. 21 West Thirty-seventh street; one by Joseph Leach, proprietor of the "Opera" stables at No. 48 East Thirty-second street, and one by Richard G. Duffy, of No. 73 Fourth avenue. A number of robes and blankets are still in the possession of the Police.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Algeria, which sailed yesterday, took out 31,240 letters, and forty-eight bags of papers.

Commissioner Laimbeer has urged the Mayor to accept his resignation, but his successor has not yet been appointed.

Billy Edwards, the light-weight champion of America, will be presented with the championship belt, valued at $400, this afternoon.

Mr. George Vandenhoff delivers his last Shakespearean lecture but one in Association Hall this forenoon. Subject, "Richard III."

At the meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League last night, in Plimpton Hall, an address was delivered by Waldorf H. Phillips, which was followed by a discussion.

The communication of Commissioner Stern relative to the treatment of Tweed is still withheld by Mayor Vance, but it is likely that it will be published before the close of the week.

The presentation by the citizens of West Farms to Capt. H. V. Steers, which was postponed in consequence of the death of Mayor Havemeyer, took place last evening at Ittner's Hall, Tremont.

The expenses of the Street-cleaning Department for cleaning 1,038 miles of streets in November, 1874, were $49,957 78 against $58,923 17 for 614 miles in the same month in 1873, showing a decrease of $8,965 37.

Ninety-one complaints preferred against delinquent policemen for infractions of the discipline of the department were tried before President Matsell, yesterday, and referred to the board for decision.

In the matter of the alleged frauds in Judge Stemmler's land speculations, already published in THE TIMES, Chief Justice Davis, yesterday, appointed Mr. Joel R. Stevens receiver of the property in dispute.

The markets are now stocked with game of good quality, which sells at reasonable prices, with slow demand. Quail, grouse, partridge, wild duck, and rabbits are plenty; the supply of woodcock is not so heavy, but venison comes in freely.

The managers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution announce that for ten days past there have been no cases of small-pox. Of ten sent to the Small-pox Hospital last month, five have died; and of those in the Mansion House all but one are doing well.

The chess tourney, which was opened at the International Chess Rooms, No. 234 Bowery, about six weeks ago, is still in progress. The tournament of the Down-town Chess Club, at the Café Cosmopolitan, also continues, and is drawing to a close.

The funeral of the late Henry Bennett took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 36 West Twenty-fifth street. The Rev. Dr. Rogers, of the South Reformed Church, preached the funeral sermon. The remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

A special reception will be given at No. 47 East Tenth street this evening, at 8 o'clock, by the Society of Sowers and Reapers, of this City, for the benefit of the Free Training Schools. The entertainment will consist of dramatic and musical selections. All working women are cordially invited to attend.

A concert in aid of the New-York Ear Dispensary took place last night in the Theatre of the Union League Club. Mrs. Sophie Dowland, Miss Jennie E. Bull, Messrs. H. C. Baird, F. Berger, C. Florio, Bush, Hills, Beckett, and Howland tendered their services in performing an interesting programme.

The Executive Committee of the German Citizens' and Reform Organizations held a meeting, at No. 200 Third avenue last night, and discussed measures of reorganization for the ensuing year. A report of a subcommittee on the subject was received, which will be submitted to the Central Organization.

The first of a series of letters never before published, from Rev. Robert Ratcliffe to the Lord Bishop of London, under date of June, 1686, detailing the experiences of the writer in his efforts to establish the Church of England in the City of Boston, Mass., will be published, among other interesting matters, in *St. Chrysostom's Magazine* for December.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby delivers the second lecture in the course for the benefit of the Swedish Gustavus Adolphus Church, in the Twenty-second street church, near Third avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Ancient Oriental Monarchies." The lecture will be illustrated by the blackboard and maps.

Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, in view of the serious obstruction of sidewalks around the markets by the sale of Christmas trees in former seasons, yesterday conferred on the subject with Mayor Vance, the Police Commissioners, and Superintendent Walling, who promised their support in enforcing such regulations as he deems desirable.

The Public Health Association will hold a regular meeting, at the School of Mines, Forty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, this evening. Dr. J. Lewis Smith will read a paper, entitled "The Causes and Nature of Diphtheria." Dr. Elisha Harris will review the history of diphtheria in this country, and a paper upon "The Public Sanitary Control of Diphtheria" will be read by Dr. George Bayles.

A fair will be held by the scholars of three classes of St. Andrew's Sunday-school, Harlem, on Thursday and Friday, from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. each day, in the Sunday-school building, corner Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. A variety of articles—useful and ornamental—will be exhibited for sale, and refreshments dispensed by a number of interesting young ladies from nine to fourteen years of age. All the tickets printed have been sold, but tenders of cash for admission at the door will be received.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association resumed its session yesterday at the Everett House. The case of Wilson against J. B. Loder and another was continued until March next, as was also the case of J. M. French *ex parte*. Decision was reserved in the matter of John A. Batchellor of Chicago, against B. Wright, of Boston, being a protest and complaint respecting the chestnut mare Molly Morris at Beacon Park. The case brought by Edward S. Stokes against Smith, which has been before the board since the year 1871, was then taken up.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Hunter has received letters of acceptance of their appointment as Bridge Directors from Ex-Mayor Booth and Park Commissioner Stranahan.

Another and larger appropriation than the $12,000 already asked for will be necessary, it is said, to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Education act.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday James Sherlin was unanimously re-elected head keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary. His term of office is three years.

The property-owners interested in the resumption of the Bridge Street Ferry, which was closed some time ago, have resolved to form a new company for that object, the late lessees refusing to run the boats.

Dr. Hoyt and Mr. Johnson, of the State Board of Charities, were at the Almshouse, Flatbush, yesterday, engaged in obtaining the history of each of the inmates. The object is to gather information with a view of solving the problem of pauperism.

A large number of Philadelphia merchants arrived in this City yesterday, by special train, for the purpose of securing aid for the Centennial Exhibition. The visitors were received by the Merchants' Club of New-York, and after consulting with a number of leading merchants on the objects of their mission, left for Philadelphia in the evening.

At the regular meeting of the Police Board yesterday Officers Woods, Kavanagh, and Nolan were dismissed for intoxication while on duty. Officers Rogers, McLaughlin, and McKenzie were dismissed for various breaches of Police discipline. Doorman Allen, of the Tenth Precinct, was convicted of intoxication, and dismissed.

Samuel Hunter, colored, shot Horace Hawley, also colored, in the neck yesterday afternoon, during a quarrel, at No. 242 Navy street. The wound was very slight, merely carrying away a portion of the skin. Hawley, who is Hunter's father-in-law, after the shot was fired, seized a piece of wood and inflicted several severe wounds on the head of his assailant. Both men were arrested.

Hon. Stephen J. Colahan, Member of Assembly elect from the Seventh Assembly District, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Fourth street, Williamsburg. Mr. Colahan is in an unconscious condition—suffering from diabetes—and but small hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Colahan is Clerk of the City Court, and was well enough on Tuesday to assist in calling off the names of the 1,000 jurors summoned in connection with the Beecher-Tilton suit.

ELECTION OF DR. H. C. POTTER, OF NEW-YORK, BISHOP OF IOWA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Davenport, Iowa, says:

Dr. H. C. Potter, of New-York, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa on the second formal ballot, the vote standing—clerical, 13, and laymen, 25. In the total vote the clergy stood 24, and laymen 34. Dr. Huntington received 10 clerical and 8 lay votes, and E. N. Potter 1 clerical and 1 lay vote.

The election was then made unanimous, and a committee was appointed to inform Dr. Potter of his election.

The convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[Advertisement.]

Deal at KNOX'S in the purchase of suitable Holiday Gifts, his stock of HATS and FANCY FURS offering a superior opportunity for the selection of presents. His stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool—Miss M. M. Boyle, J. D. Sidey, D. D. Sidey, K. T. Digby, M. P., Mrs. Digby and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Goschen, T. Batchelor, Mrs. Samuel Warren and two children, Master Rossier, Francis Cooper, Mr. Megaw, Henry Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sellar and two children, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Cochrane, Miss Dewar, G. McMurrich, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ascherson, Marshall Wood, F. C. Thorpe, F. F. McCullagh, Samuel Hope, Col. Sir F. Fitzwygram, J. W. Kaye, E. W. Jackson, Edward Jackson, F. Fairman, George Romanes, H. J. Rabone, Lieut. S. H. Gibson, U. S. M. C., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bamgan, Henry E. Milford, James Atkinson, E. M. Keogh, Mr. Gex, S. Levy, J. T. Cunningham, William Barber, F. H. L. Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gibbs and two children, E. T. Lambert, David S. Taber, J. E. Newton, Mr. Moss, J. S. Chappell, H. A. Stinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Hazard, Edward Dunham, Mr. Hinckley, Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. Trefusis, Julius Levy, Martin Lehman, E. Anthony, Miss L. D. Anthony, J. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robeson and maid, R. H. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Stratton, Albert Meredith, Mr. Tighe, Mrs. Varley, Miss Keavell, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Brownson, Joseph Bond, Jr., Mr. McLean.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—B. Bayley, Thomas R. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bolton and four children, Mrs. R. A. K. Boyd, Mr. Brega, S. T. Brow, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., H. B. Clarke, Edward Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crosby, A. C. Edwards, J. Farmiloe, Mr. Gloggner, John Harper, G. W. Haskell, C. B. Hoffman, Miss Harris, R. C. Johnson, J. H. Kemp, Francis Kluxen, Mr. Laue, J. Lupton, J. MacLelland, W. H. Mawbey, Mrs. R. Moffat, M. Murphy, H. E. Nesmith, Miss S. Ormsby, G. B. Pandolfini, Mrs. E. M. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Miss Perkins, W. H. Price, Webster Reed and man servant, Mrs. J. T. Raymond, M. N. Redfern, John Ritchie, L. J. Simmons, O. B. Smith, R. C. Stoney, Charles Stretton, S. Swan and son, Mr. Thonet, Miss Thonet, J. Wallace, Mr. Weinberg, James Welsh, W. Whitehead, John Woodside, Capt. E. M. Yard, Miss J. Yard, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Appleton.

In steam-ship Schiller, from Hamburg—Samuel D. Sewards, wife, three children, and servant, Mrs. Betty Links, Mrs. Adelgunde Jost, Miss Marie Christiansen, Alexander zur Hosen, Adam Müller and wife, Johann Gülzau, John Meier, Heinrich Hinrichs, Friedrich Pöhn and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Buck, Miss Ella Ladd, Eduard Cranz, Heinrich Miller and wife, Josef Plattky, Oscar Hanke, Mrs. Mathilde Raven and three children, Max Links.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—J. Miller and wife, G. A. Reinhart, B. A. Rowland, Miss Bell Ferguson, Dr. J. Herndon, Dr. O. Meara, N. Schultz, H. C. Holbrook, C. Mehler, John Mosel, Thomas Dunn, J. McCune, John Cox, R. Ford, William Clark, M. O'Neil, James Spangler.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—Frank Easterbrook, Henry G. Taylor, John Troughton and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets...6:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:43 | Gov. Island.9:33 | Hell Gate..10:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Minnesota, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Piper, London, Charles L. Wright & Co.

Barks Runner, (Norw.,) Peterson, Morgan Pill, Funch, Edye & Co.; Francesco Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Borzone, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Francesco Antonio, (Ital.,) Vaggi, Cork, for orders, Laure, Storey & Co.; Nystad, (Norw.,) Christensen, Falmouth, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; J. E. Chase, Lavis, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Helen G. Rich, Collins, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Abbie C. Titcomb, Edeveau, Richmond, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Nov. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Dec. 3, lat. 47 54, lon. 36 44, passed a Br. ship showing signal letters W. K. T. C., bound E.; 4th, lat. 46 10, lon. 41 58, a White Star steam-ship bound W.; 7th, lat. 42 11, lon. 60 43 Br. schr. Sholtz, bound E.; 8th, lat. 40 54, lon. 66 38, American schr. Pioneer, do.

Steam-ship North Point, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Savannah Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Nov. 28, via Key West Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg Nov. 27, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. Experienced very heavy weather and strong westerly gales, with high sea from the W.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Seybourne, Cardiff Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Ship Champlain, (of Boston,) Merrill, Calcutta Aug. 8 and Sand Heads 18th, with mdse. to S. G. & G. F. Ward—vessel to master.

Bark Vibilia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Coffin, Shields 53 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. No date, lat. 59 30, lon. 7 30, had a very heavy gale, commencing at E., veering by S. to N., lasting 24 hours; from thence to lat. 43 22, lon. 56 46, had a succession of W. and S. W. gales; carried away lower and upper maintop sail yards and split sails; since passing the Banks had heavy S. and N. E. winds; Nov. 25, lat. 39 21, lon. 58, passed ship L. J. Gilchrist, steering E.; 29th, lat. 40 30, lon. 65 41, spoke bark Josephine, (of Liverpool, N. S.;) Dec. 6, lat. 40, lon. 69 20, passed ship E. B. Fuller, bound S.

Bark Ceres, (Ger.,) Doellner, Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage, and had strong W. gales, and been 10 ds. W. of Nantucket.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; George W. Elder, for Norfolk, &c.; North Point, for Philadelphia; ship Helene, for Liverpool; bark Hebe, for St. John, N. B.; schr. L. & M. Knowles, for Sagua.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The steamer City of Havana arr. here this morning from New-York.

The bark J. E. Ward, from New-York Nov. 18, arr. here to-day.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Sld. for the United States, Patterdale, Tidal Wave, Ne Plus Ultra, and Gratalungen.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Christopher Columbus and Luctor et Emergo.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Bayard, Chasseur, Gracia, and Ensim.

Also, arr. out, Eros.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio sld. hence at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia.

The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Nov. 29, for this port, was off Fastnet light at 8 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The American line steam-ship Kenilworth, Capt. Prowse, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, and proceeded.

The White Star Line steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Nov. 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MOVILLE, Dec. 9.—The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Baltimore Nov. 25, and St. John, N. F., Dec. 3, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

HOLIDAYS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

Will keep their Store open in the Evenings during this month.

Fancy Goods Department.

Bonbonnieres, new styles for the season, in painted and embroidered Silks and Satins. New and rich stuffs, Crystal, Enameled and Gilt, Silver, Silver-gilt, and Oxidized Cloisonne Enamel, Painted Enamels, &c., and choice Candied Fruits from Southern France, prepared expressly for them.

FANS.

Carved Ivory and Pearl Sticks with extra rich Lace tops, Silk Tops, with new designs in Flower and Leaf Paintings. Black Fans, with tortoise-shell and wood sticks, satin, silk, and crape tops.

A very desirable line of Evening Fans at medium prices.

Fan-holders, Chains, and Chatelaines to match.

A separate department has been made for Jewelry suitable to be worn in black, comprising all the new styles in Whitby Jet, Tortoise Shell and Onyx mounted with enameled gold. Pearls and Diamonds, mostly of their own manufacture, after special designs for their best trade.

The Long and Short of It

THE MARKET IS OVERSTOCKED WITH OLD-STYLE, SINGLE-BREAST, SHORT OVERCOATS. These overgarments are only HALF AS LONG AS THEY SHOULD BE, AND ARE OFFERED AT HALF PRICE. The

NEW STYLE,

DOUBLE-BREAST AND EXTRA LONG PLAIN, FUR, AND ESKIMO BEAVER,

INTRODUCED BY

BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER,

OF

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,

leads all others. The ARTISTIC CUT, the EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, and the price,

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